

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1931

Annual Subscription 10/- Sixpence

Postage at the G.P.O. is 1/-

PRINTED AND EDITED BY T. J. THOMAS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

26, Sitchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: 2776. Telegrams: "Kenya, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

| | PAGE | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| East African Commission Committee | Mr. Persham's Resignation | 200 |
| Members' Message | East Africa's War | 281 |
| Editorial | The Standard | 282 |
| Letters to the Editor | Personalities | 282 |
| Alfred Sharpe | Letters to the Editor | 286 |
| Alfred Sharpe | Kenya Board | 286 |

JOINT EAST AFRICA COMMITTEES.

At last week's East Africa Dinner in London, Lord Passfield confirmed our prediction that the Joint Parliamentary Committee would not recommend the adoption of any scheme for a Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The proposal, though certainly not dead, will for some time remain suspended in animation. That it was overruled and carried through at once by a favourable opportunity we are convinced by the documents of stern facts which prove that without its support by even the strongest government, it is doomed to failure. Within the next decade, and perhaps much earlier, there is no question of a "federation" which will become inevitable. In the annual report which reached London only last week the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways declared it to be "absolutely necessary that the three countries should

between men in different areas engaged in similar work are on quite a different footing from the internationalisation of outsiders. However well intentioned the latter, if must be remembered that some of the latter had rendered East Africa excellent service. It cannot be disputed that everything is to be gained by mutual exchange of opinions between the territories. The Inter-colonial Railway Council has already good relations with Kenya, Uganda, and the railway; as means of conference the customs authorities of the three Dependencies have already mutual understandings and the uncolonial communities have reached agreement in conference when they divergences seemed most marked. The principle of "capable of extension" and should be extended. The immense distances which divide the centres of active life in East Africa give rise to the fear that the rate of the inevitable growth of a limited outlook, a possibility which must be avoided if real progress is not to be hampered.

Meanwhile we have set up such Advisory Committees as those recommended by the Colonial Conference by the joint members of the Colonies concerned giving general advice, and so on the colonies generally. I favour the appointment of each colony a group of subjects—medical, educational, and social health, mining, agriculture, for East Africa. Approval of the responsible officers concerned. Those two Committees could consult the Colonial Advisory Council, the Veterinary, Animal Health, the Colonial Research Council, the Committee, the Medical Research Council, and the Economic Advisory Council, would confer once a year, preferably in sessions, to co-ordination and arrangement, so that the various State might sometimes appoint by appropriate scientific officers to preside over their delegations. It has recently been done at a conference at Nairobi. East Africa, it is true, has been, from a number of committees, but outcomes of experts, but similar consultation and co-operation

and co-operation, which sets up new and strong records. An East African tourist just now from Khartoum to Nairobi, taking the latest train across the continent used only fourteen and half hours. Sir Alan's vision of weeks of travel to distant shores grows to a visionary few days. The East African Government, I am afraid, is to be left behind the times. The other who will constitute these African Councils are highly paid men whose sole business is to themselves and to the public which funds their salaries. They should therefore be instructed to use the quickest means of travel and if they go to keep on the roads they will become the road to progress. Economic differentiation and co-operation, the way forward to East Africa, will be led steadily and inevitably to the inescapable goal of the right end of Closer Union.

LAST AFRICA

MATTERS FOR MOMENT

The company of the Kenya and Uganda Railways is able to guarantee that "travellers can make journeys between Nairobi and Mombasa in points can be made more quickly by motor-car."

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.—The General Manager, in his Second Annual "Bulletin," a valuable scheme of publicity, by the way, lists this service and counters it very effectively. The K.U.R. he tells us, is essentially a mountain railway, so it advises visitors to take care at the profile of the line published with the annual report; its outline might be taken as the skyline of the Malaya Mountains with Kinchungunga as the plateau station and Mount Everest at Mombasa, at which point the line reaches an elevation of 9,130 feet above sea level, being the highest railway in the Empire. Such a mountain railway necessitates steep grades, sharp curves and switchbacks with small driving wheels; and it must be noted in this that a heavy train descending a bank has to drag across a profile steeper than 1 in 30 than the same train ascending the grade. The speed limit is 10 m.p.h. on the long steep descents and the limit of incline not exceed 20 m.p.h., and when we remember that from Timbavato to Malaba there is an unbroken fall of well over 5,000 feet in 16 miles, the caution required and the responsibility put upon the skill and experience of the engine-driver can be properly appreciated. Further, the K.U.R. is using track of one metre gauge, and all the difficulties and delays that that imposes. The General Manager makes out a complete answer to his critics.

The latest report of the Medical Department of Northern Rhodesia suggests that the modifications in the treatment of malaria, especially the prophylactic, such as QUININE AND PROPHYLACTIC, have become popular among the rising generation of doctors, are not very successful. Dr. P. H. Ward, the P.M.O., having recorded that the mine doctors recently arrived are not in favour of the daily prophylactic dose of quinine formerly universal among the most recent European population, and that the population of the country, the doctor says: "All the older medical practitioners have learned by experience that, as far as this parasite is concerned, the prophylactic dose of quinine is of great value." It is also maintained that in the presence of unfavourable conditions a grain dose will entirely prevent malaria, but that is no doubt that will enable the settler living under the ordinary conditions prevailing to go on to good health, and the danger of an attack of blackwater fever is removed. For the present it is considered the dose of a preventive measure the value of which, as shown proved by many years' experience, is disastrous.

It seems that the modern, widely advertised notions of the value of "quinine" on which we have so long been conditioned, of NO SUBSTITUTE, pealed, are doing more harm than good. Junior mistake we read, are not so strict about the daily dose of quinine as formerly, since it also was universal, and the incidence of malaria among the

W.H.S. service, or anti-malaria clinics, have vanished anopheline exquitoes from several areas can only be discarded, declares the P.M.G. as of greening, so uncompromisingly advocated by Dr. S. P. James in his report on Kenya, "some of the Government houses are screened, but only in the more recent houses can this greening be said to be effective at the entrance of mosquitoes." Quite so.

We may note than the demand for the cult of internationalism so consistently, surely and firmly espoused by a certain section of extremist politicians in this country. A notorious example of this propaganda was

the Meritens Lecture for 1937 entitled "The Race Problem in Africa," delivered by Mr. C. Roden Sulston, M.P., and issued recently in pamphlet form. We condemned its writer and tone, a view now corroborated by the review of *The Times Literary Supplement*, pointing out that the lecturer was of the "bigoted word and the thought" of Europe, are out of date, and that all the civilised states should cool their Colonies and conduct them in accordance with the views very pertinently brought forward the case of Tangier, "the miserable state of which is attributed largely to prolonged international administration." Readers of this book, who have the real progress of Africa and its peoples at heart will be apt to catch "Non sibi auctor." Few East Africans could imagine that Mr. Roden Sulston could help them to solve any of their local internal problems, but we are grateful to our contemporaries for the epochal example of Tangier as an international failure and as a further argument against the failure of internationalism for British Colonies.

It seems a pity of supererogation to refer once more to the real significance among African Nations of the "bride price," payable by a man to the parents of his future wife, but Mr. C. K. Mack, who is doing some anthropological work among the tribes of Northern Nigeria, has in his latest Book such illuminating evidence on the subject that reference must be excluded. Among the Mandari the system of marriage is: (1) man may obtain a wife either (a) by exchanging one of his own female relatives, a slave girl, or (b) by paying a bride price. An exchange which is regarded as absolute property, which was a wife obtained by bride price is regarded as merely jointly her family group. In the former case, the children belong to the father in the latter to the family group. If the mother, however, can acquire property which her death passes to her relatives, not to her husband. It is clear therefore that the Native then lives distinctly between the two forms of marriage.

"KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

is being praised by all reviewers
See the front page of this issue for further details.

SIMON GREEN, JAMES HARRIS, WENDELL CARLISLE, ROBERT SCHWARTZ, ROBERT KELLY

most of our savages have good knowledge of proper agricultural methods and good practices for raising some profitable crops—mechanical implements, brick-kilns, buildings, cabinets, etc., are wanted. The industrial work has been well developed, and we expect to sustain by it a large number of Indians by veteran missionaries. Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Hethcote, with their wives, have never had any important labors of any description, and share in the Indian problem, at present, divides its own labors, but see many Indians working on the mission stations of Rhodesia, Kafirland, and elsewhere.

"We have discovered another method of evangelization system,

The Dual Policy simply means the original sense idea giving white or Native Americans what he likes according to his means and to sell it in the best market that other persons could reasonably seek. We see this so-called Dual Policy in full force in Nigeria, where a large proportion of the tobacco crop which amounted last year to 13,000,000 lb. is grown by Native Americans of the cotton crop. At the same time a large number of European planters find no difficulty in culturing their own coffee, tobacco, tea, sisal, and other plantation crops on much larger individual extents.

While East Africa is led by her black members as first, our own forty-four years ago, we see to it that our territories there are now far too much in the darklight—so many committees and so many commissions to so many territories, so many suggestions. It has been recently suggested by prominent persons here that our duties is to train the native what he ought to do in the earlier stages of development we were at work on our own civilization and am inclined to say that we don't worry them too much. Let them alone they'll turn out all right.

My dear ladies and gentlemen I am going to discuss the health of our guests. I will call the names of Mr. Passfield and Mr. G. L. Spokane. (Long silence.)

PASSFIELD'S REPL

Bald Passfield said in reply:—
"The tame astrologer of the Colonies, Old China, tells
that the duration of existence of the United States for the
present is about 100 years, and that the time of the final
destruction will be in 1910. He also says that there
is anything like prophecy and magic which will not
lose the honor of revealing one of the saddest times. So we
therefore will be as confined within its boundaries."

The Committee has been in the minority of committees and commissions and especially the Joint Committee of Estates and Colonies, whose discussions have led us to this night. The session has been a great interest and joy. It has been a great occasion for bringing together the views of the people of the community and of giving the opportunity for expression of some of the thoughts which usually

generally concerned so that the most eligible
men from the three parishes concerned
cannot be induced to go. The loss of so much
talent in this way is a great calamity.
In consequence of the difficulties made
in returning to Africa, the Committee have
been compelled to let go of many who came
before us - acknowledged sinners. As far as they knew
what about us and were afraid of exposing us. Forgetting
them over on this occasion was an extremely difficult
event and one which I believe will have had very im-
portant influence upon the native community
hereabouts for Africa.

Unfortunately East Africa is suffering from this abominable plague, which has been caused by the locusts. The locusts have not eaten, I will not say the staple factors of mankind, but the crops have eaten, & the prices of food have risen, & in many cases, not been enough to cover the cost of production.

This is a sad & unhappy moment to look forward with fundamental changes & substitutions of a more terrible nature ahead than at present exist. We have lost the outlook & hope of whatever advantages there may be in a Closer Union. It is a very serious & difficult task which may turn us left & right. The break up will not last for ever, and possibly we are even now in the moments of disengagement which will bring more & more influence to bear on these producing countries. There is a prophet of a son of a prophet and I am not so sanguine as he. I should not at present be inclined to make any firm forecast. In my judgment we do not lack much here.

... Each of us offers opportunities not merely to the people of the country, but of the world, as a vast country and an immense opportunity created by hard work. The Dual Policy must be maintained to all races so long as there is room is, of course, no common sense that we must always give preference to one race. It may not be able to do so, for the simple reason that no one race in this country or in the world can claim to be the best. We stand as firm as any constitutionalists in our belief in the inviolable and unshakable bonds of brotherhood that we find in our native Africa at the expense of the white masters that they, as with children, they have to be educated and made fit for office, in which the latter succeed well and would understand. I taught the duty of uniting with every member of the white race living among the colored peoples. We are all responsible for their welfare, but it does not mean uniting in passing or legislation. We have to do our duty in respect of our own lives and in injuring native Africans can be bad for his development. We do not expect to make that development either too fast or too far.

I think we might look to the African in this country for not merely all the technical craftsmanship of which he is capable, but for all the mind

FEAST OF AFRICA

THE PASSING OF TRADER HORN

THE AFRICAN FISHES

John's Horn, perhaps the most romantic figure produced by Africa since the days of full of years, and probably rather overwhelmed by the sudden rise to fame and wealth which overtook him in his old age, he passed quietly away last Friday at a nursing home at Lenkerberg, near White City.

Keystone had chosen him like a garment. He was well by Seventy when his first book, *Always Home*, the very last in the English series, was published in 1927. No one could tell his name, the twice-divorced wife of a trumpet-player and a *Montezuma*, but Alfred A. Knopf probably comes nearest to the truth. His discovery by Mrs. Lathrop Lewis was a coincidence, personified in the old man with reddish gridironism, who, though he had settled his quiet life out of story-telling, minded health, fame, and music, and biography. But suppose during the romantic years Keyston had been responsible for the tremendous success of his three books which sold by the hundred thousand?

His allusion was ominous, and his one white hand and broad bandaged hat took him at once to the heart of a general public and served him well in the United States, whether he came to supervise the film founded more or less on his adventures. They excommunicated him due to his "adventures" where he became the master of the famous "Old Odell." This he had travelled widely and long in America as unimportant a fact as his last days in Germany. Recollections of Kent were certainly the quietest of his experiences. He saw life from new and fine angles and always reflected his care for his ashes, his mearin' in rest.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY RECEPTION

Few East Africans Presbyterians

HAR fewer East Africans were present at this year's reception of the Royal Empire Society, which clashed with the East Africa Games in London, but the following are reported to have attended:

Mr. G. Alexander, Major J. F. L. Athill, Mr. H. E.
Badeau, Miss F. M. Bancroft, Mr. W. S. Bromhead, Mr.
Austin Browne, Lieutenant Colonel F. P. V. Bumby
Mrs. F. Charlton, Mr. H. G. R. Clerk, Mrs. G. Gerald
Grimmard, Mr. G. Frank Dugdale, Mr. A. E. Forrest
Hinde, Mr. H. Ireland, Mr. V. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. H. R.
Lambert, Mr. G. L. Larkins, Mr. G. V. Maxwell
Mr. G. V. Newton, Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Mr. E. Richardson
Mr. W. J. Mattock, Mrs. M. D. W. Saunders-Jones
Miss A. J. Sulman, Lieutenant Colonel M. H. W. Trotter
Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Truscott, Mrs. D. Dawson Ward

WEST AFRICANS ON THE GOLD COAST

Among those with East African interests present
at the Conference dinner in London of 10th Oct.
1938, Col. Sir George Lumsden, Governor of Uganda,
Sir John Bowes, Governor of Kenya, 1920-1922, Sir
John Dill, B.E., who served in the British
Army under General Kitchener, who was
garrisoned from Southern Rhodesia; Major G.
Gosling, who was Assistant Postmaster-General
East Africa from 1923 to 1926; Lieutenant-Colonel
Sir W. H. Prouse, R.C.S.R., M.B.E., Barbados,
whose surgical hands made many Africans well
passed, and Mr. F. W. H. Milledge, although we
knew him to be a West African.

East African Sugar Federation and
the British Metropole

SUENON CLUB DINNER IN LONDON.

THE Sudan Club dinner at the Hotel Cordon in last week

THE DAYS OF FEDERAL AMERICA

BIG BIFFY LIMAHS - EXPATRIATES.

Special to East Africa

He was at Vitor, Asasaland, Africa, in 1886. Alfred Barne determined in 1886 to take a short shooting vacation, so he went to Vitor, Africa, instead of proceeding to Victoria on official appointment. In those days there was no such place as Asasaland, nothing but an ill-defined *Hinterland*. Among these "East African Slave-Ships" who had been re-enforced by their "post" as Assistant Commissioner Magistrate, in 1886, having an economy cabin on that island, landed at Gondor and proceeded up the Sire River. He came forward hopefully to his sporting agent. What did he know what he had in store for him?

consider the state of affairs is that there little
own security, which had been first revealed to
the world by Livingstone barely twenty years before.
An slave-dealers from Umtali and Sofala, in
the Tanganyika, the Kasai, and, having seized
the slaves, along tribes, besides the
wrecks devastated the country, and carried off the
inhabitants to the coast. Chief among these Asabs
was Alibos, who had established four stockaded
towns at the north end of Lake Kasai. An
example of his methods may be given; he had his
trenches, on some occasion drove the men of a
pastoral tribe, armed only with assegais, into
a low-lying promontory. In a narrow cleft in
the grass and rocks through which the impetuous
water was flowing, and, before them wholesale those who
escaped were the names being massacred by the Asabs
without mercy.

At War with the Arabs.

Wakkerongwa was far from Moshi's strongholds, a small fort manned by a few employees of the African Lakes Company, and some natives armed with weapons of various sorts and types, from elephant guns to hand-made muskets. They had also an old one-pounder gun, but no proper ammunition for it, though they made the best of a bad job and used it with some effect. Within a few months of his arrival I am the contrary. I had found myself besieged at Karsanga, and as some by the little fort were scattered in garrison, and others had been killed and John and I were wounded. Their native allies, after looting the Arab camp, lost their enthusiasm and were dislodged. Falling back on Karsanga they were at last relieved by a force of 5,000 Wakende spearmen who came down from the extreme north of Nyasa.

The campaign against the Arabs was renewed in 1889. After their having meantime been again wounded, Lugard then took command with sharpness and was subsequently wounded. The Arabs were finally completely routed and dispersed by Sir Harry Johnston's expedition against them in 1894. Not until the year 1904 was Fezzan again besieged by a German expedition which ventured out from German East Africa to invade Libya and was heavily repulsed, the Protectorate being thus saved for the second time at this point.

From 1890 to 1901 Mr. Sharpe was a member of the British Consular Service, and was first posted by Cecil Rhodes in 1890 to the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and then, for five years he was engaged with Sir Harry Johnston, the great strength of the Slave Trade between

the British and their Arabs assisted by the Mullahs

The Founder of Fort Sherman

In the following year the company's
Demina was staying on a sandbank in the
Yangtze. Shipwrecked, Demina's village, Bok-
haston and Sharpe were captured by the Yaos.
After the opportunity of trying to escape had
been thrice given, the little British boat was set
on fire and suffered from capture by the Yaos.
Then Sharpe who was few miles away stole out from
the stockade they had built and, having obtained
a pistol with his file, made off to the sandbank
and began fighting men to man for the boat, and its
crew got ashore. And "Fate Sharpe" as he
was called by his crew.

In 1892 and 1893 Sharpe found time to explore the Langarivisa, Meru and Lappala districts, being the first white man to circumnavigate Lake Manyara. Everywhere he made treaties with the Native chiefs, forestalling the Portuguese who were doing their best to occupy what they claimed as their terra nullius. One of his more doubtful and perilous enterprises was the journey to see Msimbuli, the most powerful chief of Central Africa, whose greeting was far from reasonable, adding for his contemplated beheading his unwanted European visitor.

In 1804 he again found himself at a disadvantage against so notorious a chief as Kaving, who had a strong hold on the son of Mount Kilakala, northernmost of the Zombe States. The attack under Shere was made during the height of the rainy season, and R. J. Es Maughan, the commanding officer of the British garrison, has drawn a quad-

Sharpe, he says, was a curious collection for a long waterproof "coat" of an anti-repossessing check which from long use was no longer waterproof and carried a "cheap, blue and slightly tattered umbrella," painted with "green paint" to make water proof. According to the story, he almost immediately came to him. Sharpe stepped down the mountain side barefoot, fortunately saved by a friendly bedding. The famous coat was dried and the umbrella mended, and writes Mr. Mayhew, "this was the only time I heard the Consul's despatched language." Apparently, on his arrival, the Consul surpassed himself. The attack was entirely successful. Nyanga was routed and a ring of arms won the hearty commendation of

Recognition for Good Work

All this good work earned official recognition, and he was appointed H.M. Commissioner in Central Africa in 1861. Less than three years later, and in 1864, he became Deputy Commissioner. Twice he left for Harry Johnson, where the officer who had been his superior had been sent on leave, and during the latter's absence he himself took charge as Commissioner. And commanded a Chief, becoming Sir. Governor, and on the proclamation of the Protectorate.

There are various parallelism between the
part of Sir Alfred Sharpe he was created to play

EAST AFRICA

199

THE PRACTICAL CITY OF EXCELENCE

SWAN FEDERAL SYSTEM RECOMMENDED AS A MODEL

Special Report - East

The Hon. W. PERCEVAL, M.C., of Uganda, had so far recovered from his illness that he was able to give evidence on Tuesday to the Royal Parliamentary Committee; and a very good witness he proved, showing that his twenty-three years' service in Uganda had given him deep personal knowledge of matters great and small.

The Uganda Government, he said, wanted Uganda in native and administrative affairs as undesirable and undesirable advantages would arise in the form of co-operation in Customs, railway and telegraph services. Though the Inter-Governmental Council worked well, it was unsatisfactory to have the Governor of Kenya as High Commissioner for Transport between the two countries. Uganda would prefer the Superintendent of railway policy, not the management of the railways, to be the duty of each country separately, reserving the carrying such responsibilities, then dividing up with the sole responsibility of superintending railways, Uganda did not agree with Sir Edward Grey's statement that Kenya contributed 58% and Uganda only 42% to the total cost of the railway. Uganda believed that she deserved 41% and Kenya 59% and that the revenue and expenditure were misleading, since the corresponding expenses had to be taken into account.

The Uganda Government believed very firmly in extending the main line to the Belgian Congo border, where it would pass through mineralised land; but the matter was abandoned during his one depopulation. Mafeking had asked the Uganda Government for a guarantee respecting that extension, which Uganda had given, since it would be a misleading statement to say that no effort to secure a guarantee from the Governor-in-Council. As far as world conditions improved, Uganda would bring the matter again. It had been opposed by the railway company, but he believed the public opinion in Kenya favoured the proposal. The government had accepted the existing principle of railway traffic, but had export traffic was charged low rates and import traffic thrown mainly on imports, it was only on point

sir William Cowper's New Proposal.

Lord Lugard intervened in a confidential dispatch by Sir William Pettyman, Governor of Uganda, to the effect that the population of Kenya, Uganda and Abyssinia should be brought under the united control of the Governor and Protectorate. What he suggested would be a "semi-colonial Mandate" which it would be very difficult to get accepted by the British Government and would result in a very strong opposition from Kenya. Would the "advantages" of a "Hive" mission to decide the cause of racial and economic division in East Africa?"

He present that the benefits of closer Union with the advantages of local autonomy could be solved by a scheme similar to the Swiss Federal System; and this might be applied to Kenya and Uganda, subject to one condition. It was not desirable to bring in any amalgamation at present; the Swiss cantons had been described as sovereign within their own boundaries. Uganda must, however, have full representation on any Central Advisory Council, and since the Banyandaga particularly would be alarmed at receiving orders from a body which in Maingat would be a new idea if the above instruments creating a new Constitution could make the subject of a compact agreement with the Government of Buganda, since it would be a long way to meet the objections of a people which has great spiritual scruples.

Note: Imperial Consultation Necessary.

His personal practice had been to allow heads of Departments to communicate without formal with heads of Departments in Kenya where they wished

... certain facts and circumstances more
fully. I am sure you will be interested in the
introduction of the new Secretary General.
He is a man of great ability and experience,
and I am sure he will do much to help us
in our work. He has been in touch with
the Conference and has agreed to a
certain number of changes in the
Statutes. I am sure you will be pleased
to hear that he has agreed to a
proposal which I made.

Mr. P. J. M. M. did not agree with the set of witnesses that his stay at the experimental station was official and unobjectionable, some saying that he had sparated from the station and the group in the same room had been unsatisfactory, while he would say that it had not, though it might have advantages. He had been invited to attend international conferences, principally over the Kenyan Government's invitation, and he had accepted. The first meeting had been held in Nairobi, and the annual Conference of the International Organization for Standardization had been held in Nairobi, and he had been *co-opted* to the International Conference of Standardization which had been held in Nairobi. Unofficially, he had been a member of many committees of the Kenyan Government, as they had a continuing presence in Nairobi.

Governor's Office

Arrangements of the Government were made, and nothing had been examined but certain papers arrived at the 10th of November, were still pending. (Laughter.) Are you no longer say it will be arranged alternately in the three capitals, and we may see some of our meetings should be held in public, though many would have to be in private, in view of the unfortunate spectacle of the Governor's

agreeing inspection.

Research needed to be undertaken by Central Authority of Uganda basing such great difficulties with Kenya regarding human trypanosomiasis that Uganda, the Secretary of State, and, indeed, the Kenyans had made very little effort to control the disease, and Native from Kavironde constantly entering the sleeping sickness areas of Uganda. But the Belgian Congo, which, on paper, had more stringent control than Uganda, would not be able to hold back the disease.

the second tribe from the north. It had been inter-
vened in their service, and it seemed to be about
break of nine o'clock forever, near Kasa a bloodier
There was a good deal of commercial connection
between Kampala and Entebbe, and though Tanganyika
had quite a way to go before it could be reached through
the twenty or thirty miles of road to the new town, one

The broken trees, difficult and cobbler roads, the administration of the port which though it could be devised, nevertheless was a task which took time, but at the same time the size of the community which were stuck. The master had entreated now for a new license, a special police post provided by the Government that he would deal only with the men who used the port, were given with a new set of game laws, and immediately the border.

The Commonwealth.

the Native Councils, read out by the Native and a party identification were to be tested at the election. The Native Councils would have no administrative functions that would be common to all, but their administrative functions in practice would be very much the same as a municipal council. As an indication of the strength of racial feelings in the Province, a local committee was created to send a deputation to the Municipal Council at Kamfwa, to submit a proposal for European except for one Native to be recommended the elective system of representation. But there was no Native demand for representation on the Local Councils. Indeed, the Baganda wanted to see a movement which would make any demand by the Natives in Buganda next to the Kamfwa and by

The beauty lies in the fact that the Indians for the introduction of the new system will be the most ready to come over. Various could be included. I would begin a Jan. letter for Natives to develop themselves to establish their own institutions, and work towards amalgamation of Provincial Councils, and eventually to one Central Council. At present there are no general Native opinion expressed on the subject, but the Bagdadis were most pleased to hear the other day from Mr. G. H. B. that they are in full agreement.

Saxiemerit

According to Dr. H. L. Ward, public in London had given £100,000 to disorganize the Negroes at their official meeting to be held on December 10.

the question has been whether Uganda should remain a self-governing colony or become a province of the British Empire. The former was preferred by the colonial Government because it was the wish of the majority of the inhabitants of Uganda. Small capital has often engaged itself in the plough with back-breaking toil, resolute on the creation of a land fit for the race to which labour supplies. This population, however, has greatly increased number and growth, and the country was, at the latter date, overpopulated, so that the native Europeans found it necessary to leave the country to find work elsewhere. About 20,000 natives have now left the country, which could easily accommodate them. It was concerned that the Native was not considered in the various cases mentioned. When Dr. Rutherford had his in his three years' experience in Uganda, the Native had always been regarded first; he seemed to have given full and frank admissions to this.

CONTINUATION.—Other Points in Brief.

Again the author of the article, "Uganda and its People," says:—
"The time has come when the Government should take a lead in the education of the people, and I advise that they should be educated or lag behind in the same degree."

"I should not consider it right for a burgomaster in Uganda to interfere in politics."

In effect the author's recent introduction to East Africa, as it was suggested to the Committee, it is implicit in the Uganda Act of 1900, and in Uganda, we have provided one more link for a whole continent."

"In Uganda the authority of a peasant has power like a king in the selection of chiefs, who are in the same of the *Luthi* as a master of land-owners." The Buganda system could certainly not be described as democratic, but the people as a whole likes it.

"Propaganda teaching Uganda from the outside will be obnoxious to disturbing Native ideas, it having very little effect."

"Kampala's population is about 10,000, of whom 2,000 are Europeans and 8,000 Africans. The total European population of Uganda is about 10,000."

"If the idea of a Ugandan Chamber of Commerce, Uganda appears to me to be a good idea, but I don't think the local Government would care much about it."

"A new school should be established in Kampala, being an extra-territorial school."

"Each revenue officer should be obliged to teach, and should prefer to see them all written in the book about him."

"There is no point in a permanent customs committee, as there is no place of the Inter-Colonial Conference for such a body."

MR. DOBB'S SHORT STORIES.

Such examples, especially if narrated almost in the form of short stories, are a forcible way of driving home facts, particularly to people not very well acquainted with local conditions, and so on. Mr. Dobie, the Kenyan Presidential Commissioner, who gave evidence last week to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, wisely chose that means of emphasising some of the impressions he desired to convey.

Like a number of his colleagues from Africa, however, he did not combat the notion that there was a dangerous and increasing Native population in the country, and finding a mere assertion of the accuracy of the figures very ineffective, he gave two corollary assertions.

"In the old days, he said, the Natives were driven away from a place, near Kisumu, by an Englishman and other clerks, its members speaking at first in the Gikuyu. During the last few years there has been a tendency among the subjects to call themselves and regard their tribal chief. The man in the former of the two movements was a Native who had been a clerk in a shipping house in Mombasa for many years, and who reads and writes English well. He has returned to his job and come back to the Reserve."

"There was a very important man, North Kavirondo, who was a member of the royal family. He was a Wagogo, and was probably rather a power or power than a merely popular leader, in various tribal areas. We sent in a party to arrest him, but the natives would not let them get near him, so they did not obtain him. The natives were not rid of them, however, and immediately began to move, and to scatter, and to go to Kabete and Nairobi, where there is a colony of Kavirondo Railways, and so on, and to go back and settle again."

This case proves that the Native government may not be able to fulfil its functions, and that the Native interest in the Reserves and the like has been lost.

EAST AFRICA.

WHO'S WHO.

56 Sir Alfred Sharpe,
KCMG, CB.

(See also *Kenya*.)

Portrait of Sir Alfred Sharpe.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. G. H. Warder, M.A., has been appointed Game Warden of Uganda, and Mr. C. E. L. D. Jackson, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed Game Warden of Kenya.

Colonel Sir Reginald Wingate has recently celebrated his seventieth birthday.

Mr. E. G. G. Mills, Estate and Miss Edith Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller, have recently returned from a tour in Europe.

Mr. F. J. A. Boddy has been appointed Honorary Game Ranger in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorothy Brooke were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. J. C. Daniels, of Uganda, last addressed a missionary gathering in Reading.

Miss Thomas, wife of Sir Vivian Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, is shortly coming home.

Mr. L. P. Minto, of the British Consulate, Messrs. Gill, Hurley and Co., has announced his leave.

Lady Eleanor Cole, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, is well now. She is due to proceed to Denmark.

Dr. F. Hugh Ireland has delayed his departure for Tanganyika in order to undergo a lung operation.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. F. J. Kingswell, formerly of the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

Mr. A. B. Coping, who recently toured East Africa on behalf of the Salvation Army, has returned to England.

H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, has visited the Province of the Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. W. M. Adens, Q.B.E., formerly a Consulting Biologist in Zanzibar, recently revisited the island. He retired two years ago.

Mr. G. N. Eccles Taylor has been elected chairman of the Bokoko Gymkhana Club, of which Mr. G. Taylor is Hon. Secretary.

The marriage arranged between the Rev. T. F. Bewes and Miss Sylvia Berry is to take place at Kabete, Nairobi, on July 1.

Mr. E. Whiting has been appointed chairman of the Game Board, and Mr. S. Melvyn, by the Kasama Township Committee.

Mr. H. K. Fairlie-Jones has been appointed temporary official member of the Kenyan Legislative Council to represent Arab interests.

Mr. H. Bell, former manager of the British East African Corporation, has left London for East Africa.

Colonel Trant is now in Chelwood recruiting for the Forces in addition to his duties as a representative of South African.

Mr. A. T. Thompson has taken over the management of the Luanshya branch of the African Lakes Corporation, at Livingstone.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakes and Mrs. A. Lord have arrived home from South Africa, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davies have also come from Africa.

Mr. H. H. E. Baile and Mr. Philip R. Foster, of Nairobi, and Mr. J. C. Gonda, of Northern Rhodesia, have been elected members of the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. G. W. Walker has been transferred from Iringa to Congo, where he has relieved Dr. A. McKenzie as Medical Officer. Dr. W. B. Hart succeeds him in Iringa.

Mrs. G. Hutchison, wife of Captain Bruce Hutchison, the Nairobi audience, was operated on for appendicitis just before she left Nairobi to spend a holiday in Ireland.

Miss Abe Bailey is spending a few weeks in France for health reasons, and, much to his regret, could not attend last week's East Africa Dinner at which Miss Bailey acted as hostess.

An appreciative obituary notice of the late Mr. G. H. Wade was contributed last week to *The Statesman* by Dr. A. H. Heron-Wade, the well-known East African historian.

Mr. G. H. Easterbrook, of the Tanganyika Parks Department, was recently married in Zanzibar to Miss E. Spindler, daughter of the late Mr. E. Spindler of Nairobi.

A brother whose honeymoon bound him to Nyasaland, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mansfield, master, Mr. and Mrs. Peggy Mansfield, and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mansfield.

Mr. F. J. Land has been appointed acting Provincial Commissioner of the Ukarata District, of Uganda, and Mr. A. Carr District Commissioner of the Karamoja, northern district.

Lady Maxwell, wife of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London, and is staying at the Kensington Palace. She intends to sail again for Rhodesia on the 1st of July.

Misses M. B. S. and Mrs. M. E. P. Wright, the schoolgirls who won the competition in Northern Rhodesia, have been invited to Nairobi and Serenje, respectively, to receive their prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. G. and Misses G. H. G. have visited the Lake Victoria area, and will return to Paris as soon as possible. They will be back on Thursday evening from Paris.

July 2, 1931.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, is now in England. His address is Inner Hall near King's Lynn. Tel. Hillington 8.

We regret to learn of the death on his way to England of Mr. H. J. Helm, of the Cunard staff of the British American Tobacco Company.

Mr. G. E. Tornow, Assistant Commissioner of Taxes in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Councillor of the Livingstone Municipality.

Colonel Onslow, a member of the Joint Arbitration Committee of East Africa, is thus week representing the Government at the International Conference in Paris on the Preservation of Fauna.

Congratulations to Colonel and Mrs. G. Griffiths on the birth of a son, Colonel Griffiths, the able general manager of the Kite & Farms Association, who went to the Colonies twelve years ago.

The marriage took place last week at Salcombe between Mr. Albert E. D. Penny, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Doreen Florence Croft, twin daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. J. N. Steele of Salcombe.

M. W. E. Vandyk, Editor of Tanganyikaland, who has been engaged during his first year in the Colonial Audit branch in the Colonial Office in 1925, was transferred to Uganda two years later, and to Kenya in 1927.

Mr. G. H. Creator, Superintendent of Posts in Uganda, has been appointed Commissioner of Posts in Tanganyika. He is the youngest son of the Rev. R. Creator, rector of Sougham with Thorgarton, died in 1918.

Mr. H. Hope, who is due to arrive shortly from Tanganyika, has recently acted as Deputy Director of Surveys in the territory in which he has served for nine years. He served in Kenya for eight years before his transfer in 1926.

After Murchison Grant of the Royal Geographical Society was presented to Mrs. L. M. Nesbit, of East Africa for his difficult topographical work in the south of Abyssinia, which the President described as "a remarkable effort of endurance."

Mr. J. Jansen is in charge of the Belgian Consulate, Dar es Salaam, during the absence on leave of Mr. Andre de Beaufort. After the return of the latter, Mr. Jansen is to proceed to Nairobi to assume the duties of Consul-General.

Mr. Moses Hay, who has been appointed superintendent of the Eldoret Native Lots, has been on the staff of Kilifi Plantations for the past three years. Previous to which he was with the British East African Corporation. He has been in East Africa since 1925.

Among those outward bound for Kenya are Mr. and Mrs. T. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garton, Mr. T. G. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Grey, Mr. C. M. Newbold, Captain and Mrs. W. S. Mackintosh, and Captain Harry D.

FRPCA

His friends in East Africa will be interested to know that Mr. Justice Montagu, the Adviser on Finance to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived to England last week from the West Indies and British Guiana.

Lord Balfour, a member of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa has been seated in the House of Lords the second reading of the Prevention of Importation of Convict Labor or Fined Labor Bill.

Mr. John Wells, son of Mr. Carter Wells, the traveller, author and cinematographer, reached Nairobi last week on his walk round the world. Mr. Gareth Wells' pictures "High Below Zero" were well favourably reviewed in *First*.

Colonel Sir Alexander Colbe, K.C., whose death we regret to announce, won the coveted decoration at Elmina, Somaliland, in 1902, for working a Maxim alone at a critical time when his men had retired and for advancing under hot fire to bring in a wounded orderly.

Lord Lassell's interest in the working of the time astrologer at the Colonial Office, the consideration of office of Secretary of State for the Colonies is two decimal something more than has now been repeated on three public occasions in about a month! Is it an omen?

The many and varied Mr. E. Smiths of the East African members of the public will be glad to learn that the British climber under the leadership of Mr. T. S. Smith succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Elgon in the Himatayas, on July 21. This is the highest mountain yet reached by man.

The engagement announced between Mr. R. W. G. Baker Beall, of the Kenya Administrative Service and Miss N. Russell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, of Newholme, Grappenhall, Cheshire. Miss Baker Beall is the eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. Baker Beall, of Allington Rectory.

Among those at present on leave from Kenya are Mr. F. G. Dale, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Messrs. W. M. McKay and D. F. Macpherson of the Veterinary Department, Mr. H. Massey, Dennis Medlicott, Messrs. G. Howell, Crown Counsel, and Mr. H. E. Goodfellow, G.B.E., Deputy General Manager of the Mombasa and Uganda Railways.

Mr. Walter A. Bowring, C.B.E., a member of Parliament, who has been appointed Administrator of Dominica, was Assistant Auditor on the Uganda and Uganda Railways in 1899, and acted as Auditor of the Protectorate in the same year. After 10 years in Somaliland, he returned to Uganda as Auditor, and remained in East Africa until his transfer to Cyprus as Treasurer in 1900.

Our Weekly Caricatures.

The artist's original caricature, approximately 12 times as large as the printed caricature, are for sale at good price. Reproductions may be made in East Africa, by Great Pitchfork, Ltd., London, W.C. 1.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. Léon de Motte, a very distinguished and crowded meeting in Moshi under the chairmanship of Brigadier-General J. Poyntz-Phillips, and gave an account of the effects of London's influenza upon himself and his official delegates from Nyeri and Tanganyika. He paid generous tribute to the help given by *East Africa*.

Mr. Charles Udall, the Mayor of Nairobi, suggested at a recent Rotary Club luncheon in Nairobi that photographs of Nairobi's modern business premises should be sent to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, to illustrate the up-to-date features of the capital of the Colony.

Dr. G. S. B. Scott has just left for Kenya to resume his archaeological investigations. He has recently been acting as an instructor in Kikuyu at the London School of Oriental Studies. He is a son of the Rev. Canon Harry Scott, whose evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee was quoted in *East Africa* a few weeks ago.

Mr. R. N. McDowell, who is mentioned in a recent issue of *East Africa* as engaged in a language survey in the Galla land, who has also won the C. E. in the Queen's Honour List, is an Australian who with his wife went to the Sudan in 1913, and during the War worked with the M.C.A. in Egypt. He is shortly returning to work in the topics of account of the health.

The following East Africans have intimated their intention of entering for various competitions at the National Rifle Association's meeting at Bisley, to take place from July 6 to July 18. Kenya: Captain Ramsford; Mr. G. Trigwell, Zanzibar; Mr. R. R. Malcolm, Mr. E. M. Wilson, Captain J. M. Murray, Mr. M. S. Watrell, Sudan: Captain M. Park, Captain G. Benson, Captain W. H. Rawne.

The Finance Committee of Uganda, which is to advise on the financial position of the Protectorate, has been constituted as follows: The Acting Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Provincial Secretary of the Legislative Council, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. A. D. Jones, Mr. T. J. Ainslie, and Mr. D. Watson. The Secretary is Mr. N. F. Andrew.

Mr. C. M. Morrison, the Langataka elder who recently petitioned for a free pardon and reasonable compensation after having served five years in prison, having now been advised that the Secretary of State for the Colonies cannot see his way to take action in the matter, has decided to appear in person before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to whom he is submitting a statement of his case.

Mr. J. J. Hudden, who spent six years in Uganda and returned to the country at the end of last year, was killed last week through his car plunging over the cliff of the Avon gorge near the Clifton Suspension Bridge, Bristol. His father, Mr. W. F. Hudden, said at the inquest that he was convinced the whole thing was an accident; his son had spent a happy evening with friends, had no worries, and was busy on business.

Lord Stowmarket, who was present at last Sunday's air meeting at Kenworth aerodrome, was the Political Officer of the Kenya Abyssinian border in 1916, and in the following year he saw service in Somaliland. His interest in flying dates back to 1916, when he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was last week re-elected President of the Royal Society of Arts, among whose Vice-Presidents are the following gentlemen interested in East Africa: Sir P. Blackett, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir Harry Gowar and Lord Verulam. Sir Edward Jays and Major Sir Humphrey Lester were elected Members of Council, the latter being also re-elected Chairman of the Dominions and Colonies Section Committee.

Among those with East African interests who were present at the meeting, a annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society were the Rt. Hon. Sir M. J. G. S. Amery, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, Lady Gorée Adams, Captain F. E. Guest, Sir William Hembury, Sir Edward and Lady Grey, Mrs. Farquhar Ness, Sir Alison and Lady Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel Verulam Hembury, Admiral Sir William G. French, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Arctic Station from 1922 to 1924, and others.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi of Mr. Alfred Bishop, who first went to the Protectorate thirty-four years ago, and who for the past three years had been employed by Mr. Blantyre & Bishop, who served with General Botha's column during the South African War. He was a keen exponent, a director of the Blantyre Sports Club, and very popular in shooting and social circles in Nairobi. The close dependences of many friends will go out to M. Bishop and her two children on her fatal loss. She and Mr. Bishop celebrated their silver wedding only this year.

We regret to report that Miss Diana Davidson, daughter of Major-General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, H.M. Government of the Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, and a director of the African Mercantile Company, met with a motor accident on Friday night, and died on her drive back from the Diamond Hotel at Vincennes. She is in the American Hospital at Paris suffering from severe concussion. According to the face and hands at the moment of losing for press we learn that she is doing good progress.



FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE
SUFFOLK
ESTABLISHED 1546
THE EARL OF STRABROKE
HEADMASTER: WALTER WHITE, M.A.
LORD CRANWORTH, LORD GILSWATER,
MAGISTER: WALTER WHITE, M.A.
EXHIBITIONERS: TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS BOARDERS
Over 100 scholars per annum. Entrance Scholarships,
FIRE-PROOF BRACING, ULTIMATE KEY, HEADMASTER



**Read these extracts
from unsolicited
testimonials received
by us:**

SOUTH AFRICA

"We are glad to report that the 'Screened Dimic Three' received which we installed at Swellendam recently is giving remarkable results. Our representative tested it in Cape Town and Johannesburg and found it with quite amazing purity. All overseas short-wave stations came through equally well in fact as loud as Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. Even at midday Capetown was as strong as. We consider that all your remarks re claims for the McMichael Screened Dimic Three are fully justified."

ROORKEE

"As promised I write to tell you that the S.C. Dimic Three has been quite a real success since its arrival. I obtain 2TC, Perth, 7LO, PCII, PCMM, AFN, St. Asaph, PCII, etc., all above or full loudspeaker strength. On the receiver we have Australia and Britain at tremendous power, even louder than the United States, though they are 10,000 miles away and are sent in at 5.30 p.m. and PCII is extraordinary in the mornings up to 8.30 a.m."

NIGERIA

You may be interested to know of the success I have had with one of your standard Screened Three Sets on the short-waves out here. I brought it out here, and the first night tested it was an absolute nail-biter. No ear! Chelmsford came in on the loudspeaker, just enough to dance to. I have put it in outside serial to 1200 watts on outside serial of copper tape about 75 ft long, and a regular 12 volt battery for V.M.A.D. WAXK, both stations, 2XAT, and Universum PCII. All these are at good loudspeaker strength, and several times we have danced to them. I have added midgets to the set, as I thought, and I am particularly pleased with it. I know nothing about wireless except how to connect it up to the batteries, etc."

SPANS THE SEVEN SEAS

Distance rather than retards the unique efficiency of the McMichael Screened Dimic Three. Reports show that British, American and Australian stations have been received on good loudspeaker strength in South Africa, Ceylon, India, etc.

Comparing receiving stations over a Waveband of 5-2,000 metres, the McMichael Screened Dimic Three has proved that it is without equal as the ideal receiver for overseas reception.

THE McMICHAEL SCREENED DIMIC THREE

is indeed more powerful than many a five-valve set. Under independent control it has been known to pick up more than 60 stations at one sitting, with a clarity and purity of tone which leaves nothing to be desired.

We claim this to be the best value in universal waveband receivers making use of Screened and Pentode valves.

THE McMICHAEL HOME ASSEMBLY SCREENED DIMIC THREE

Full leaflets and diagrams are available for the making up of this unique receiver from an assembly of our components, giving equivalent results in all wavebands.

Prices and full particulars of these and other McMichael products can be obtained direct from the manufacturer.

L. M. McMICHAEL LTD

Manufacturers of Wireless and Scientific Apparatus

Wexham Road, Slough, Bucks, England

Cables: Radiether, Slough

EAST AFRICA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

STRANGE LAKE CREATURES OF C. AFRICA.

Mr. Wall on Hippo and Pelican.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—Referring to Mr. Beauchamp-Ritchie's letter about the animal which the Natives in Nyasaland call *lala*, the inhabitants of the adjoining territory of Northern Rhodesia also speak of a lake creature which they call *chimperwe*. I have heard stories of strange creatures being seen, but most accounts strangely refer to occasions when the light is bad, so one can only believe that the animal seen was either a hippo, crocodile, or something which swam only part of its body above the surface. The hippo which Mr. Beauchamp-Ritchie describes as having been seen down the bank was probably印象 of another made in one of their seasonal feeding possessions of a herd of cows. It is noticeable that these hippo are in a great mood, and the females and they must often kill one another in the breeding season.

Probably within the last four or five hundred years there was a prehistoric creature living in the lakes of Central Africa, but it is extremely doubtful that it survives to-day. If it had not existed it is unlikely the Natives could give names for it similar to those of *mavala* and *chimperwe*.

The animal described by Mr. Poulett Weatherley is undoubtedly the pangolin, sometimes called the scaly ant-eater (*Manis dermophaga*). There are no armadillos in Africa; it is a South American species. The pangolin is nocturnal in its habits and is seldom seen. It grows to 40 inches in length, has a brownish colour, and has scales on its back and outside the limbs. When frightened it rolls itself into a ball.

Mofat.

LEONIS D. LYELL.

MONKEYS HUNTED BY A LION.

Unusual Incident in Broad Daylight.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—A recent discussion in your pages on the habits of lions recalls an incident which took place during my stay at Ngao in 1912. We had just finished lunch at the Neumann Mission house and were walking to our respective bedrooms (it was, therefore, about noon) when, standing on the veranda outside the first floor (which overlooks the scrub towards the Waichu ridge), I heard a curious shrieking, which I could not at first locate.

I had just realised that it seemed to come from the scrub (which begins I should think, not more than 200 yards from the back of the house, if so much) when I saw a lion bound on towards the bushes, despite a parabola in the air and go down again. At the same moment, the shrieks ceased. This late Mrs. Wartenberg who was standing beside me called my attention to some monkeys, who were escaping with all speed along the tops of the trees and Mr. Wartenberg at once went out his rifle, but nothing more was seen or heard of the lion—except his footprints, within a short distance of the house. Probably he had caught a monkey and intended to eat him, but supposes that he must have been very sharp set, or the world will have been hunting by daylight.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. GARDEN CITY.

JOHN WERTHEIMER.

NATIVE TELEGRAPHY.

One Explanation of the Mystery.

Editor of "East Africa".

With reference to the correspondence in your columns on this obscure subject, I note that Dr. Bailey Willis, the American geodetic, has an explanation to give in his book "Living Africa" (London, 1905). Mr. Stockley was benighted and lost the porters, a night, in the Livingstone Mountains, and he writes:

"My explanation is that Stockley should lead an exploring expedition to had camp was vetoed by him on the ground that he could not imagine its whereabouts. Furthermore, the Natives could find a more suitable place for a camp, learning how far he had got out on the plateau and about the world that we were there with him and waited our master. Africa will always repeat the message, and it will be told far and wide. All that little word soon

leads to a desire to be much a mystery about that. This method of sending messages is, one which, I believe, is common among mountain tribes."

Yours faithfully,

LINDNER.

YOUR REVIEWER.

"But in several of the cases already reported in a column communication by means of the human voice, assume whistles, or other audible signals has been specifically ruled out." [See p. 11.]

ARCHDEACON OWEN ON NATIVE BEER.

Beer shops in Nairobi and Kisumu prohibited.

Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—Your correspondent, in your issue of June 18, has done me a service in drawing attention to my very brief remarks at the meeting of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic Committee.

Naturally I did not speak only of the tribes tampest whom I had visited, and I do not think that there could have been any doubt on that point. But I say here, most emphatically, that the municipalities and townships in Nairobi and Kisumu (the two places quoted) are undermining the good old tribal discipline which did not allow the younger elements of the tribe to join in the beer drinking. Canon Burns of Nairobi has frequently deplored the effect on the young men of the beer shops in the Native institutions in Nairobi.

Any user, my audience understood me to mean, not the thin gruel audience to even the young children, or the fermented juice which causes fits in Africa, all. I was addressing a committee whose secretary is Mr. Linfield, who knows quite a lot about Africa, and whose members are not so un-sophisticated as not to know the difference between alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

I am sure you know what the plantain wine called in Buganda *mwizi* (which you refer in your notes is not fermented when it is given to young children or to them by those (I have had many a drink of it) who leave the fermented product separately alone).

Yours faithfully,

W. E. T. WYN, Archdeacon of Karatuado.

Our correspondent kindly called upon Archdeacon Owen's stipendiary, Mr. Hart, of the Press, with whom the Archdeacon's present residence is at present. Of course we accept his correction but without unduly troubling the editor, for we know from experience that Archdeacon is by no means shrewd nor a born writer. May I venture to suggest that, unless he has a definite point to make, it would be better for him to leave his name off the signature.

IN PRAISE OF THE WAKINGA

John Lovridge's experiences.

In your article of May 28 Lord Lindau points out page 16 of the "Inadvisability of Colonisation" in which I say that there were no native characteristics. In page 1140 of the same issue your diary adds: "I have straight through Uganda says of the Wakinga: 'They are a wild, shy, backward, timid race of people; but we are sure since they do possess, mainly, that they deserve better lives than they did are good neighbours.' Once he refers them in this strain. These people the Wakinga, I feel, are who do not like us."

You suggest that it is, at present, really dangerous to generalise on the natives of Africa while too short an experience has been obtained of all the races to give a more definite opinion.

Last year I covered most of the route you describe and camped for three weeks in Murchison where I came to the conclusion that the Wakinga deserved to rank with the Manyankas and Wachukuma for the qualities which they possess—industry, independence and goodness. The latter dealing with acquaintance and religion, a virtue which they share with the Indians. It would be better, in my mind, that they see a few Europeans in their precipitous incursions.

The time of your article is something to do with your contribution, namely, purchasing rice, for at that time my wife and I, with many small parties of Natives from other tribes returning home loaded with meat which they had purchased from the Wakinga forty miles away.

Since you write more than the broadest allusion to those valleys hummed with noise as the people toiled in their fields, their well-built huts, mud partitions, hand-crafts, and so on, I must trouble you in particular. We had planted a large load of stones at every little boma house, from which all directions, his groves of peach trees laden with fruit and, *mirabilis dictu*, a whole hillside planted with small trees, each in its own separate circle, to provide for winter in the coming year. Nor was there any open space within twenty-five miles to stimulate our greed.

After this, who can say "unintelligent" or "idle" of the Wakinga?

Cambridge,
Massachusetts, U.S.A.
J. A. OVERDIECK

POINTS FROM OUR LETTERS

A Kampala correspondent, who to protest the slum census forms, collected in Uganda were forwarded to London for collation.

East Africa certainly reveals a few things about East Africa which the local Press never seems to find out over in England.

May I add my congratulations on your article on East Africa, its sustained standard of welfare and its almost unique ability to keep exports from the land testing as soft as silk—hardly left the hands of a Canada resident, now living in London.

Perhaps East Africa is at its best when trying to be the East African topogies—from their overenthusiasm of anti-British friends. I liked your attitude to the North Rhodesia representations over the Pasters and other tribes against formaldehyde in Kenya for winning all of the Natives over—but the Swedes ignorance at home and shortsightedness in East Africa. East Africa has a very important place in the world's defence of Kenya.

THE EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE

Problems of Civil Transport

CRITISMS have been levelled at the safety and breakdowns which have marked the opening months of the Cape-Mombasa section of the weekly African air service. Major Turney, who has just arrived by air to us, thinks the service is still in its formative stages.

Like many Eastern services which make round journeys trip some. From Nairobi the machine reached Lulu without mishap, but was then detained in the port of first stop, Mombasa. From there it crossed the Indian Ocean to Kisumu, where it had to wait four hundred miles for a plane to its hub. For three days passengers and mails were forced to wait at Lulu, during which time Major Turney, one of the passengers, telephoned to Nairobi to advise him that he had to carry on to Kisumu. The Indian Airways' Sand machine arrived from Nairobi, and after a long detaining passengers and mails continued their journey to Kisumu. They had, of course, missed the connexion with the Indian Air mail machine and were faced with the alternative of waiting for the five hours for the next Indian air mail, or continuing their journey by sea.

An interesting sidelight on the whole affair is that one of the passengers telephoned from Juba to Wilson Airways' manager who promptly informed Imperial Airways of the use of an Avro Five and other machines, all of which could be ready immediately for Juba and once again the office was not accessed. Now that the half subsidised service has been in operation for nearly two months, it is surely not unreasonable to expect that necessary stores shall be available throughout the route, and notwithstanding at one intermediate station a limited elementary provision has been adopted, we are told, that this trip would have been less chequered. East Africans are anxious to import tea, coffee, but they can be expected to be confident in the future when it runs regularly to schedule.



Ovaltine
gives Health
and Energy
all over
the World

Particulars of World Ovaltine stands supreme as the food beverage which gives strength and maintains glorious good health. Milk is deficient, beverage supplies concentrated and easily digested nourishment in which all the vital food elements are present in scientifically correct proportions. It is prepared from milk, milk and eggs, Natural Tonic Food.

Start the day well by drinking delicious Ovaltine instead of tea, coffee or other beverages. Take a cupful in morning to stimulate and invigorate; after your goodnight cup of Ovaltine to ensure sound sleep, and to impart wonderful feeling in the morning of freshness and vigour. Ovaltine—your daily beverage for health.

OVALTINE

TONIC-FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Gives Health and Energy throughout the British Empire

Manufactured by W.H. Ward & Co. Ltd., London, S.W.7

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

SIR JOHN SANDERMAN, M.P.'S ADDRESS

At Sixth Ordinary General Meeting

In the course of his address of a week ago the sixth ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board Sir John Sandeman, M.P., Allen, the Chairman, Edward V. M. John Sandeman Allen, the Chairman, Sir

The Joint East African Board at their Sir John Sandeman has not recurred, and it is only desire of my desire is not it? The right hon. Gentleman rightly or wrongly Sir Sydney came to us from Juba last in the best interests of the Board it was desirable that the two smaller countries should enjoy an individuality of their own and the unanimous wish of our constituents and I reluctantly agreed to the proposal—but with the proviso that both I and the Board should have the benefit of Sir Sydney's large experience and knowledge of the country which he had gained.

I thank Sir Sydney, Hon. Sydney Hemp, the Beard, not only for his services but also for his important position between us which the business would of our country and the Imperial Government but has also secured the confidence of people East Africa as a sound and balanced channel for the expression of their views and voices and at the same time the confidence of the colonial office who welcome the Board and gave a willing ear to what we had to say.

Before the World Scene

It is a matter of great importance to us to maintain and develop this position, and in view of the increasing importance of economic and other ties between the two countries to have our own office in London, and to have our own office in East Africa. Thanks to the generosity of certain bankers, and a considerable figure has already been loaned to us by the Bank of the Provinces, the Board is now able to open our own office in East Africa where we have been able to open our own office. Miss Harvey has also joined us. Mrs. Harvey who for some years has acted as part-time secretary and who also secretary to Sir Sydney, has passed only recently to the benefit of Sir Syneye. On the last year she had the advantage of visiting East Africa with Sir Sydney, and went out to advise over the Railways Commission.

With the wholehearted support of all in the East African Dependencies, we shall be able to help increasing the trade and the Standard of living of our friends in East Africa, should the need arise, closer and keep us posted as to what is going on over there and to where we can help them.

The right of nomination to the Executive Councils of Uganda and of the Uganda Farmers' Association, which transferred to the Central area of that body, will have 10 members. Alfred Wigglesworth is their representative. The world sees that the Board and the colonial government are forming a firm alliance to assist the progress of the country.

Major Conrad Welsh, who for some years has acted from time to time as substitute on the Executive Council, has been appointed as the representative of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

The Board has considered the possibility of helping our industries suffering from the present world crisis, has supported applications for reduced rates of duty and lighterer costs especially in case of raw materials and has strongly supported the proposed reduction of the canal dues. The Board has also forwarded a memorandum to the Imperial Shipping Committee on the question of improved mail services. Last autumn we are now considering if any new way can assist the new settlers in regard to their demand for agricultural credit. Recently a memorandum has been made known by the Uganda Department of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe, and we shall support the commercial community of Uganda in every effort to have this received.

Work of the Joint Committee

It is a fact that the work connected with the Joint East African Committee sitting in the House of Lords, and the many matters to be considered in connection with the economic crisis have fully occupied the time of the East African Section of the Colonial Office and members of the Board. In the present strain on the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, it has been arranged to defer our Conference with the Colonial Office until the autumn.

As a result of discussions which we had with the Delegation from Kenya and Uganda last autumn in connection with the former Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta, it is very fully the view of the Board, and this is therefore what I think, that the Conference should

be held in Kenya, probably in Nairobi, with considerable difficulty in finding a suitable place with comfortable facilities and convenient transport and telephone services.

It is, however, to be noted that the Joint Committee, the representatives of the technical and scientific sections, have expressed their objections to the meeting of the Joint Committee in Nairobi, on the grounds that the white settlers' bias has been evident, and that it would be improper for me to go and talk about the work of the Joint Committee. At most, you can say that the attitude and frank manner in which the evidence has been given was much appreciated by members of the Committee.

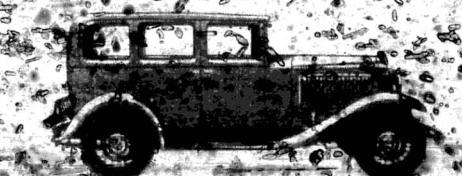
Joint Committee in this country, as many months, sometimes as much as three or four days, a week, and has in a fortnight had the benefit of the services of studying for less, more than any other people in the states, and in such a full picture of East Africa has never been presented for the information of the British public and public. We can therefore expect that that conclusion may be arrived at, and that recommendations may be made, which in turn will never be too much charged.

When all is settled, we hope one day East Africa may have a record of sufficient stability, will make a good basis for the understanding between the various Dependencies and the various races in each country, together with a larger proportion of home of influences and ramifications of link. East Africa may be left to look out beyond its frontiers of boundaries for the African continent, and to assist in the development of the African continent as far as the Board can help in this matter, at the disposal of our friends.

Address to the late Mr. S. Hyde.

Mr. S. Hyde, having expressed great regret at the news of the death of Sir George of Nyasaland, by whose passing East Africa had lost a great personality, Mr. Sandeman said that Mr. Hyde had done a great deal for the welfare of the military organization, and the man most trusted and beloved by the Native. In particular, he had laid the way for steady public opinion, and his influence were great and far-reaching, which would be of lasting benefit to us all.

Price in East Africa less than £375



HIS 20 H.P. 6 CYLINDER VAUXHALL "VX"

A fine Vauxhall, every line of it, with the graceful fluted bonnet and tail of a model which there's no looking. Typical Vauxhall coachwork, too, with roomy saloon upholstered bodies and every complete equipment. The bulk of the African market with a 20 h.p. power six-cylinder engine, a strong chassis and special springing for extreme conditions. East Africa price less than £375.

At a higher outlay, our service enables you to arrange to buy a Vauxhall through any of our branches, and when you've got the land in England, or through which you can buy direct from General Motors Export Dept., London, N.W. 1, it will be lease, and then to them for shipment to be sent to Africa.

The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

Nairobi Nakuru Eldoret Dar es Salaam
Deals and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

EAST AFRICA

BUY ALL YOUR RADIO FROM READY RADIO



43

H.I.D.
H.F. CHOKE
Bal. H.F. Choke,
current 65 Amperes,
voltage 2000 Volts,
Price £10.00



46

BROOKMAN'S
CONDENSER

Peculiarly efficient
for high frequency
radio work.

**She cut her teeth
easily, thanks to**

The woman's life is busy and a busy mother is occupied thousands of hours. As our babies have easy teeth, nothing can be more welcome than a simple, safe, American made, safe, longer lasting denture.

See your local TAILOR TO MATERNITY. "Easy Dentures" are best known.
JOHN STEEDMAN & CO., 27a, Walworth Rd., London, Eng.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS

KEEP YOUNG AND KEEP FIT

Nothing restores and revitalises the whole human body with such sum efficiency as a course of PHYLLOSAN.

Start taking
PHYLLOSAN
(FRONCONE & HEDDERMAN)
TODAY!

OBTAIABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES

Post Office Box No. 1031, East Africa

Information Bureau

Ready Radio holds colossal stocks of Radio Sets, Equipment and Components. Your order can be supplied from stock. There is no need for you to suffer the inconvenience of delay. We do not accept substitutes if you place your order to Ready Radio you know that you will get what you order immediately and that everything you order will be new and in perfect condition.

Send for "Ready Radio Catalogue". A complete encyclopedic all-modern radio Sets, Equipment, Components and Accessories including everything needed by the serious radio enthusiast. Postage paid.



H.T. FUSE

Rated to blow at 1000
mA. or 1000 ohms
minimum resistance
Holder 6A. 6V.



56

Ready Radio

155, BOROUGH HIGH STREET E.1.
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.1.

GRADOLIGHT

Handsome lamp motion
det. Change from 1
Rating to 1000 mA.
without changing lamps from
one to another. Price 6/-

**PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS
AND PIPS**

Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use

For Government, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Factories and General Household.

HYCOL N. 25 (Chemical value 18 to 20 times greater
than Chlorine) A highly concentrated disinfectant
and antiseptic. The finest form of disinfectant
available for general use.

HYCOL N. 26 (similar to above but less highly concentrated).
The effective times germicidal value is far greater and
more rapid.

East Africa, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda,
Kenya Agents Ltd. P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

PEARSON'S AUTOMATIC COMPANY LTD.
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

DUX BLACK CANVAS

Proved by Government and Test to
be specially suitable for Parcels
in Tropical Conditions.

Durability twice other canvases.

Absolutely waterproof, rot-proof, insect-proof.

Colours: Brown, Green, White,
available in all requirements and
with various textures.

Samples on application
THE DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS LTD.
B. B. Ley-by-Law, London, E.3.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON AFRICA.

Addresses by Archdeacon Green and Dr. A. A. Cook.

DR. ALFRED COOK, Vice-Chancellor, W. Owen, and Mr. J. G. Green, who read papers last week-end in Geneva before the International Conference on Africa in Central Europe.

It was agreed that in Uganda subacute oedema was common amongst Basaikos that tickets is extremely (chiefly) on account of the universal habit of breast feeding for from fifteen months to two years, and the consequent of the infant bodies desirous of drinking to some slight extent and that two out of every three Basaikos mothers have had syphilis at one time or other. Nevertheless, as a result of medical measure the population of the Protectorate has begun to increase in the last three or four years.

Archdeacon Owen, having begun his address in a somewhat abrupt way, said "the employment of children in agriculture in East Africa affords (nearly) means of employment available from the home swallows up with the admission that 'where, as in Kenya, European coffee plantations border on native reserves, large numbers of girls, as well as boys, accept seasonal employment while the picky season lasts, the children, though sleeping at home and not on their plantation, are mainly employed on such farms for coffee and tea picking.'

Later he declared that "the Masters and Servants Ordinance were 'distinctly harsh, without exception'" and "in primitive lands where white industry is struggling to establish itself, where capital is often scarce, and where the employees are stimulated by desire to obtain wages as quickly as possible the system of finding labour tends to be in a peculiar degree abusive." He might have added that the European settler community's state of mind about native labourers in Africa would in time be ruined if the native population did not share in the benefits of the new system.

Another extract read: "Very many of those who have handled Africa do not know in the hand or the fingers what it is to enforce discipline. Personal chastisement is occasionally extreme and in very exceptional cases ends fatally." There was again no suggestion that such offences were ill-treated and rebuked by the European settler community.

If Archdeacon Owen cannot refrain from emphasising such points to the numerous bodies he addressed, he might at least restrain them in proper perspective.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KORDOFAN.

The King has approved of the under-mentioned award for distinguished services rendered in connection with military operations in the Kordofan Province, on the Sudan during the period December 1920 to January 4, 1921:

TO SIR BREVET MAJOR Captain A. Low.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Distinguished service by Lieutenant Willett Amalfi Bowen Bowes-Lyon, for gallantry and distinguished services.

The names of the under-mentioned have been brought to the High Commissioner for approval and the award for distinguished services rendered in connection with the above operations:

ROYAL AIR FORCE—No. 343 Squadron: Sergeant Th. Waller, 365852, Flying Officer F. T. Remond.

Captain and Brevet Major A. R. Chater, S.A. Corps, Marines attached Sudan Defence Force.
Lieutenant M.V. V. Morris, Welsh Guards, attached India Defence Force.

Lieutenant J. H. A. George, Somerset Light Infantry, attached Sudan Defence Force.

El Muizibayil (Lieutenant) Abdulla El Muizibayil, Adil Dar, Seheli, Camel Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

El Muizibayil, Awal (Lieutenant) Diring, Sennar, Mohamed El. Smith, Camel Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

Ghami, Ibrahim, Sennar, Sadiq, Alwarr, M. S. M. Mekan, Sennar, Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

Mugan, Sennar, Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

Wakil, Ondishig, Sennar, Corps, S.M. Atlantic Ocean, Camels, Sudan Defence Corps.

Sudan Defence Corps.

LOCUST INFESTATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Report from a Mwanza Correspondent.

SWARM of locusts is two miles wide and so thick that they block out of view the lake and the surrounding hills has just crossed over Mwanza having taken four hours to pass. Our maize crops are in terrible rows of stalks. This is the eighth visitation, the only consolation being that we will find nothing to eat.

The pest point of view is the same as in 1920 when a very large infestation of hoppers in mown grass was believed to be along the Zanzibar scale is known to be taking place, perhaps more than half the area of the whole of the country-side is dry, and there should be no easier to deal with the hoppers than firing the grass.

Musoma has been one of the worst affected areas, and the great sharpness of population and the same difficulty of early disappointing feature in these infestations is due to the complete failure of the local administration to take the proper steps against the hoppers, but as the campaign progressed and the efforts gradually forced off the hoppers, the sheer hunger were forced to seek shelter among the houses which have, as a result of damage to those have lost most of their pictures, and as this is a country heavily overstocked with cattle, the outlook for pastoralists.

At a sale in Musoma, well attended by natives, the Miji Moto and Kilimafeza met together with all buildings, machinery, and equipment, etc., Mr. Naseeb Qand, a well known and respected Indian merchant of that place. The purchase price for Miji Moto was £750 and for Kilimafeza £600, sad consequence considering that something like £200,000 was spent on the infestation.

AN EAST AFRICAN "At Home" was held at the Royal House, 14 James Street, Friday last, in the East African Branch of the Workers' League. Lady Dundori and Mrs. E. S. Morgan acted as joint hostesses, and among those present were:

Miss Brooke Anderson, Mrs. Evelyn Anderson, Major H. Blakesley Taylor, Lt. H. H. Beamish, Rear-Admiral T. G. Benbow, General Sir A. Bent, Mr. F. P. Cattell, Major Gen. Sir J. C. Chalmers, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Collings, Major-General Colquhoun, and Mrs. Colville, Mr. G. M. Colvin, Mr. J. C. D. Cooper, Mr. G. E. Edenbridge, Arthur Evans, Mr. G. C. Evans, Mr. G. F. Harmer, Mrs. G. W. G. Hindley, Miss G. L. Johnson, Lord Holford, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. J. L. Johnson, Lord Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Lowdell, Lady Melville, Lord Moray, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Colonel Stanley Patterson, Mrs. Painter, Mr. P. G. Parker, Miss K. L. Robinson, Captain H. G. Schatzky, Lord Francis Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Scrutton, Sir Alfred Shattock, Captain H. F. Trainor, and Captain G. E. H. Walker.

LET TO LET.
A large house, situated in the grounds of a large farm, from October, 1920, to April, 1921, for rent, containing 12 bedrooms, 2 parlours, 2 dining-rooms, 2 sitting-rooms, 2 kitchen, 2 sculleries, 2 bathrooms, etc., telephone Mild winter £120 per month. Maid will be stay £4 p.m. or £10 per month. Apply Mrs. Bereson, One Cedara, Dundonald, Belfast.

MESSRS. F. CHAMBERS & CO. LTD.

We have pleasure in announcing the appointment of

Mr. W. P. Hickman

Dundori New Mills,

Gilgil,

Kenya Colony,

agent for the sale of their pencils in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Inquiries and orders emanating from these territories should be sent to the above firm.

Notes:—Ordering Chambers' Pencils will support an East African industry. No other pencil manufacturer uses exclusively East African cedar. Therefore your pencil supplies should be manufactured by

CHAMBERS & CO. LTD. STANFORD NOTTS.

POPULATIONS OF TANZA AND KENYA

The non-Native populations of Tanganyika and Kenya, according to the recent census, are 1,071,000 and 1,162,000; and 45,500 Asiatics. But in 1921, the figures were 1,041,000 and 1,009 Asiatics.

KENYA'S 37,265 EUROPEANS

The preliminary figures for the recent census in Kenya show a European population of 37,265 compared with 35,000 in 1921, and that non-Asiatic non-Christians have increased from 1,000 to 3,000.

COOKS EAST AFRICAN CO.

Hall Below Zero. The first African film which was favourably reviewed by English critics was generally released in this country last week. East Africa will, we believe, make its mark well when Mr. A. Ernest Wells' "Wimberley" comes along. A welcome change from the garrulous and theatrical of some earlier explorers of the Dark Continent.

LIBERTY TAX IN KENYA

The Kenya Government announced on July 1st that the cost of supplies of the country will be deducted from further export duties at a rate of 10% before the 1st November, but that further importations would threaten stability. In that event, if imports exceed a figure of 10 million, should there be any protectionism in place, those imports would encounter private curbs or import taxes or might import duty imposed.

AEROPLANES IN AFRICA TO THE CAPE

Air France Air Lines Ltd. is reported to be organising a air service from Tunis to South Africa via the West Coast. The stage between Oran and Sousse will be flown at night, and it is hoped to complete the journey from London to Cape Town in six days. The machine is also with the British-built R.R. monoplane with Jupiter 30. Miss Jennifer Mrs. W. G. Ramey, formerly managing director of National Express Services, is to be the chief pilot.

EAST AFRICAN SUGAR ASSOCIATION FORMED

East Africa is now to take its own East African Sugar Association, just been formed in Kenya. The founders include among the factors Nyanza Sugar Co., Ltd.; Soko, Ltd.; Maron, Ltd.; Luis S. & Sons, Ltd.; and Jambo, Ltd. Mr. J. H. L. Ito, and the first President, Mr. C. G. M. M. M. M. managing director of the last named company. From Major Lupton we learn, during a brief holiday on this side, we learn that the Association will become affiliated to the sugar Federation of the British Empire.

GREEK ENTERPRISE IN TANGANYIKA

M. V. E. A. Webster, Hellenic Vice Consul in Tanganyika addressed a Society of Greek Jones, Tanganyika's New Government, on his arrival at Dar es Salaam.

Large Greeks were among the first settlers on this land, and present Greek settlers are largely the descendants and great-great-grandchildren of those pioneers. It was a Greek who introduced coffee into this country from Abyssinia—Mr. K. A. Mambides, whose sons are still residents here. It was a Greek contractor that the Central Railway was constructed under the Imperial German Government. The first Greek contractor, Mr. Demetrios Christou, had recently started the construction of a new port at Dar es Salaam.

Our issue of June 18 contained a leading article criticising Archdeacon Owen's address to the Leeds Luncheon Club, when he attacked British administration in East Africa. The full editorial has been reprinted today.

ALFRED SHARPES' CAREER

included both sides of the continent of Africa. Sir Frederick, also, took up residence in East Africa for private reasons—sport, natural history. Both became caught in the clash of colonial interests, where Sir Alfred fought with black to support the slave trade. Both found peaceful employment in making treaties with Native chiefs and in laying the foundations of the legal system in the new territories conquered in the north. Both were keen naturalists and sportsmen, both set an example to their servants, and died in them. And both lived to see the territories the countries they had helped to make.

Sharpes' eight years in the service of the British Government, however, allied him with African sheepdog, and he found in the service of the then further north, the first 500 miles of the waterbuck, *Cadmus lechwe*. He was an elephant hunter, besides his few equals, and the last noted his strenuous exertions in the early days did not exhaust his vitality was proved when he revisited East Africa some years ago; though then over seventy years of age, he walked 100 miles from Lake Nyasa to Lindi, shooting no fewer than seven elephant. "A true sportsman," one of his many world attempts or could achieve, than exploits.

A rest house is to be constructed at Machakos as a memorial to the late Mr. Paul Reaney, one of the leaders of wild animal photography and cinematography in Kenya. He will also be well remembered for having imported into the Colony a drove of hounds for hunting lions which had caused damage to farms. At one time his pack was stated to have destroyed 112 lions.

Captured Sunshine for Babies

The improved Glaxo contains added Osteolin (sunshine vitamin D). This means firm flesh, sound bone, strong teeth, no constipation.

Glaxo now contains the correct standardised amounts of added sunshine vitamin D. Babies fed on this will have firm healthy flesh, strong bones, good teeth and a sturdy little constitution.

Safeguard your Baby from constipation and other digestive disturbances. Give an infant with added sunshine vitamin D.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this improved Glaxo (with added vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the benefit of subscribers and advertisers desirous of the East African news matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which traders are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Two new hotels are shortly to be opened in Dar es Salaam, one by the British Government at a cost of £10,000, and another by Mr. George Northam Rhodes.

A new hotel has been opened at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

The annual meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa is to be held on July 22.

It is rumoured that the Roman Catholic Church is shortly to create the Uganda Bishopric.

Some 5000 acres of land have in the Mombasa district of Kenya Colony been granted by license.

Government's Proclamation has been sanctioned at Dar es Salaam. Sadaam and Sufi in Tanganyika Territory.

100 tons of sisal were exported from Tanzania during May, 2208 tons going to Belgium and 100 tons to Great Britain.

A meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa took place in London on June 28 last to meet other delegates from Kenya.

Buchanan's Exploration Co. Ltd., is to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent. after considerable interest in another company having come in.

The Empire Day speech delivered by Sir Joseph Byrne to school children in Mombasa was repeated in English, Gujarati, Arabic, and Swahili.

South Africa has issued its wall map of East and South Africa. The two right-hand columns showing future railway extensions are clearly shown.

A big road construction scheme is under consideration in that country, arterial roads from Nairobi being aimed at.

A record number of vessels were moored along the deep water quay at Kilindini last week, the 10 ships present totalling 50,761 tons.

The first trucks loaded with copper from the Kafinga mines reached Labiro Bay last week having travelled over the new railway to the coast line.

H. M. S. "Endymion," having concluded her East African cruise, is on her way back to England for refit. She will recommission with a Graham crew for further service in the East Indies.

As result of consultation between the three political Parties a vagued announcement concerning the future status of Northern Rhodesia is expected to be made very shortly in Parliament.

The new aircraft is another four-engine biplane to the Kenya and Uganda Aeroplane and Motor force of 40,250 h.p. It is the largest plane in an ordinary standard goods engine in the world.

Nairobi Municipal Council is inviting tenders for the supply of apparatus to administer chlorination in the Nairobi water system. Bids must be submitted to Mr. J. C. Carters (Merchants), Ltd., 41 New Broad Street, Nairobi, by July 10.

The East African delegate to the Imperial Wool Conference in Melbourne last week was the only one to oppose a resolution to the effect that the best system of selling wool was by public auction.

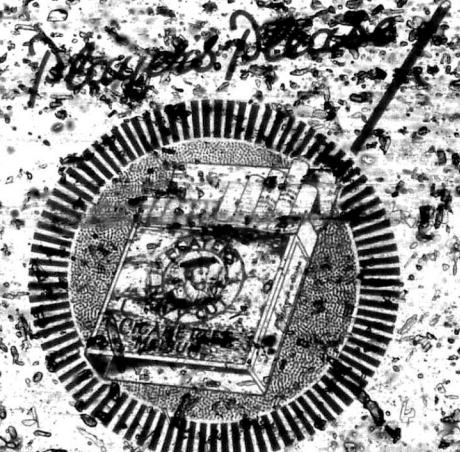
Last week we received letters from Dar es Salaam which had been only seven days from the time of posting in Europe and eleven days from Nairobi. If such speeds could be standardised, the stock of the air mail would soon recover.

The Great East African pipeline is projected to extend by 100 miles. The history of his husband up to November 1911 has not been completed and is about to be opened. The pipe almost immediately beyond Nairobi Hill.

When the Wissigton Estate in Tanganyika was sold, the sum of £100,000 was paid. Dar es Salaam is to bid over £1,000 could be obtained. Through the estate comprising some 20,000 acres of land buildings, stock, docks, machinery, and about 2,000 acres under sisal.

Many factors' representatives with the years have African experience in the sale of adductives and processes for sugar business on his own account and is anxious to secure the representation of British firms for these lines. Applications should be made to Ref. No. 529, Department of Overseas Trade, 1 Queen Street, S.W.1.

The direct wireless telegraph service between England and Paua, Coromandel, which is at present operated at the end by the General Post Office will be established on July 1 by the Imperial and International Communications Limited. The receiving station at Nairobi is owned by the British East Africa Telecommunications Company. At present the service will be deferred until after their telegrams only.



PLAYERS
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES
MADE IN ENGLAND

EAST AFRICAN RECORDS



NOW READY

SAUTI MBAYANA
BY COLLEGE
THE SAVANNAH AND ZAMBIA RECORDING

SAMUEL BAKER

LONDON & AFRICA
10, King Street, Strand,
and 10, Sultan's Row, East Africa
and Dar-es-Salaam.

Whether you're packing
a bag for an up-
country trip or for
travelling the jasiri, whether
cabin trunk or
velva' skirt, encapama
on Vryetta.

Vryetta is a
journey cloth
that won the
lumber garments
award at every
temperature—smooth and
safely cool in the heat. Distinctively smart, flowing
over the blouses and
skirts. Free from
laundrings, for every kind
and cruelty-free garment
they were bought.

From Paris, London,
Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp,
Emmeloord, Utrecht, Dordrecht,
Delft, Haarlem, Leiden, Rotterdam,
Amsterdam, Ghent, Antwerp,
W. 74, 10, Castle Street,
Nottingham, 10, High Street,
Stockport.

Vryetta

Buy only advertised goods: only good quality and sound advertising.

A. H. WARDLE & CO.

LIMITED

Safari and Photographic
ChemistsBy Appointment
TO THE DUKE OF YORK

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The photographic Department is
equipped with the most modern
apparatus to manufacture all classes
of Photographs and Chemicals.

As the best-established Chemists in
East Africa we can supply qualified
men and advice on the choice of all
safari medicines, and our medicine
chests are in great demand on all
expeditions.

HEAD OFFICE: NAIROBI

Bombala, etc., etc.
MOMBASA, ELDORADO, MOMBASA
and DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Vryetta

THE COSMOPOLITAN
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SLIGHTLY BETTER PRICES CERTAINLY.

The Nairobi market has had only minor rises during the month of the comparative quotations. It was 10/- per ton higher in May than in April. The prices of the principal produce have remained stable throughout the month. The following table shows the comparative quotations for May and April:-

Quotations in Pounds per ton, except where otherwise stated. In Kenya, sizes 10/- to 85/- and 9/- to 575/- to 2,200/-, etc., sizes 10/- to 90/-, 10/- to 100/- and Mixed sizes 10/- to 60/- to 100/- to 2,200/-, etc.

Prices of all the quoted items compared with 10/- per ton on the corresponding date of last year.

A little business passing in East African at 4/- per ton. The comparative quotations this week are:-

Tea—10/- to 100/- to 2,200/-.

Coffee—Fair business has been done in East African at around 10/- to 60/- per lb. according to quality. The comparative quotation for coffee was 10/- per lb. per lb. in April. The main market has been stable at 10/- to 100/- to 2,200/- and 10/- per lb. were 13/- to 15/- and 15/- to 17/-.

Camomile—Some business has passed at the slightly better price of 10/- per ton. The comparative quotations in India and Ceylon were 10/- to 20/- and 17/- to 25/-.

Hides—5/- per lb. The market is still unbroken and is

Ababa is well down having sold down to 5/- per lb.

Nyassaland African white and the yellow is nominally quoted at 10/- per ton. The comparative quota-

nons are 10/- per ton.

Sacks of coffee No. 1, 100 marks has been pro-

oted to 10/- per ton. The market is 10/- to 12/- per lb.

The comparative quotations in India were 10/- to 100/- to 2,200/-.

Tea—112 packages of low-grade Nyassaland repre-

sented were at 10/- per lb.

EAST AFRICAN MARKET

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 1 p.m. on

GENERAL TRADE

SAFETY MATCHES

BRONCHI

SS. CHAMBORD

Mails for Swaziland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa, close at the G.P.O., London, at 1 p.m. on

Wednesday, the 2nd of June, 1932, excepted by the 1st of June, 1932, to be sent by the S.S. *Chambord*, which will sail on July 10 to date.

MR. MORGAN'S FLIGHT.

An excellent flight, covering 2,890 miles within 10½ hours, has just been carried out by Mr. M. C. D. Morgan, one of the Wilson Airways pilots. Leaving Nairobi late one afternoon, he reached Kisumu before nightfall, and leaving the Lake for Juba early next morning, reaching the latter town at 9.30 a.m.; twenty minutes later, having had a Grogan as passenger, he left for Kericho, which was reached at 5 p.m. Early next morning he left on his return journey to Nairobi, arriving back in the Kenya capital during the afternoon. The whole flight was carried out without previous preparation.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. G. & Harvey, Ltd., Finsbury, London, with a road in May, have just published a little book, a special but galvanised process by which the said article is more than double. Copies of the book will be sent to any reader mentioning East Africa.

Vigorous exports in practically all the East African markets, for the season has been particularly successful. Company's

THE EAST AFRICAN AND UGANDA SUB-SECTION

ARTICLES FOR THE EAST AFRICAN SUB-SECTION.

There are several concerns and importers in the East African and Uganda Sub-Section who do not send photographs of their goods or samples, so that it is difficult to identify them.

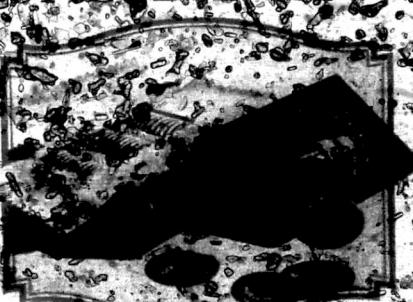
Mr. W. H. G. Reilly, a repeatedly mentioned name in the news of the East African and Uganda Sub-Section, has not sent a photograph of his firm's goods, nor does he publish any statement—the press was not merely asked to do so, but frequently requested to do so, special public attention to serious matters." Mr. Reilly is an outspoken man and his words are well known. He has a great desire to cover all things in the country without losing sight of the fact that he has to fight better opposition among the natives. He has now some very blunt speaking, and the public has had its way. In the last issue of the *Kenya Standard* he was not invited. But his speech was not liked, and despite the critical attack what had transpired and despite the large number of distinguished speakers, his anti-national action was a rude shock to complacency.

WHERE DOES THE SUB-SECTION STAND?

In the sequel to my column in *Thoughts on Trade*, the sequel to the previous meeting was issued, and disclosures have resulted in the receipt by the press of quite a long statement regarding East Africa's meeting. "We do not propose to publish it." Who does the Sub-Section stand for? It is not clear, but publicity does it not?

What will Anglo-American Ltd., which has been interested in Northern Rhodesia, report on its meeting on March 15? Compared with the meetings of the previous twelve months,

JACOB & CO.



MARIE BISCUITS

Jacob & Co.'s Marie Biscuits may be distinguished by flavour and daintiness not possessed by those of any other maker.

The illustration has been specially designed to reflect and let no waste escape returning tins filled with shaving.

JACOB & CO., LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

JULY 2, 1924

CENTRAL AFRICA

1295

THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY IN 1923.

General Authority urgently necessary.

The financial welfare of the world largely suffered financially as a result of the number of express services which were suspended or delayed during the year. This followed the 1920 Railways Agreement which was unsatisfactory working conditions for some months so that it actually moved a small number of public tonnages. General Manager General G. H. H. Radcliffe, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, issued Report No 10300.

The figures in the statement of account form:

Railways - Hartshorn - Police

Gross earnings £1,355,462.00

Gross expenditure £1,355,462.00

Balance £0.00

The balance of account, former charges of £227,054 for loans, N.C. account and less one and a half million deficit in 1922 was transferred from the permanent reserve account to the permanent capital reserve account.

The great increase in volume of low-tariff commodities with a falling off in tonnage of high-tariff goods resulted in a serious dip in the average revenue per ton-mile, so that the rate of working expenditure to revenue increased.

The total tonnage and ton-miles on the Kenya and Uganda Railways in 1923, was 1,587, or, including Lorry and Wagons, 4,768 miles. The total freight ton miles moved were 3,909,642 miles, while 1,587,000 ton miles were moved by road vehicles, giving the ratio 1920. The traffic over the Uganda Railways fell 10% compared to the extension of 10% in 1922.

Branch Lines.

The loss on branch line amounts to £2,000,000 but after heavy depreciation on these lines power has been conserved at less. The Branch Lines

are not in general the best and the benefit and the rates charged from them do not cover the expenses of running branch lines. It is considered that the greater development of the branch systems will bring a saving loss for the railway administration and that major competition need not exceed £70,000 annually. On an average cost basis, motor transport would bring no competitor with the railway system. The issue as to whether to compete with the railway system is more than £100,000 under classes 1, 2 and 3, which are higher than need be charged by road transport subsidies for 1 ton of iron paying traffic. The Committee further says the report is not recommended as it desires a monopoly, but if the present rates of play may be maintained it is believed that extent of traffic may have protection against wasteful competition of offering public convenience.

The cause for dependency.

Although for the first time since the post-War slump the administration is in temporary financial difficulty, General Manager is strongly for dependency. The railway funds have never been in better shape. They are contained for a year or two there has been little loss of money on investments and by spending the surplus funds in these sacrifices and economies, the railway fund is in excess of £100,000 and the surplus cash is being taken for capital expenditure will be £200,000.

The financial position of Central Authority was felt in a variety of ways during the year. One of the principal ways has been the assimilation of the East African Railways and frequent visits have been exchanged between the placed of the two administrative heads. The main administrative matters now requiring attention are the standardisation of rolling stock, locomotives, material, units of weight and measures, date of financial year, and assimilation of ordinances and regulations.

In the first place the financial complications growing from the new and becoming more East African Railways less part of Kenya problems or Uganda or Rhodesia problem. Such matters cannot be considered without due regard to the point of view of these territories but about some Central Authority it is impossible to prevent their feelings becoming unduly stressed. Frequently to the disadvantage of the territories as a whole. I feel from my point of view the conclusion the General Manager and Central Authority immediately necessary."

H & B GUARANTEED KITS OF PARTS

For All Popular British Sets

WIRELESS WORLD
1923 Foreign Listings
COMPLETE SET
1923 Extra
Standard Super High £12.80

AMATEUR WIRELESS
1923 Extra
COMPLETE KIT
3 Valves, 19-0 extra £5.18
Short Waves 19-0
COMPLETE KIT
2 Valves, 19-0 extra

POPULAR WIRELESS
Comet Three
1923
COMPLETE KIT
3 Valves, 19-0 extra £5.19
WIRELESS READING
1923
COMPLETE KIT
6 Valves, 19-0 extra
Short Wave Adapter Kit £2.16.10
the above

The Standard High Frequency GUARANTEED
Lesser Extra 19-0
WIRELESS READING
1923
COMPLETE KIT
Price includes ALL Components
including Mounting, Case and
Fittings
Terms agreed
Cable Address "PHEONIX" London
P.O. Box 10000, E.C. 1, Tel. 111111

H & B RADIO CO.
110 BEAR STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON

WATER SUPPLIES.

BORING TOOLS AND PUMPING PLANTS
FOR FIXING BORED TUBE WELLS
FOR PROSPECTING AND WATER SUPPLIES.



Overflow Pipe for Bored Tube Well

CISLER & CO. LTD.
Artesian Well and Boring Engineers
Australian Works, BEAR LANE, SOUTHWAVERE, LONDON
Telephone: 1111111, 1111112, 1111113, 1111114, 1111115

Contractors to Government of India



PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE S.S. "Finance," which is due to reach Singapore June 26, on her return from East Africa, will bring the following passengers home:

Mr. Andre de Heys
Mr. G. Broome
Mr. J. Burzell
Mrs. J. Cheshire
Mr. L. C. M. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Creswell
Miss S. Currie
Miss E. Feltner
Mr. O. W. A. Grant
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Greer
Miss H. Hesleben
Mr. M. van Hoorn
Miss M. Heitner
The Rev. O. Knight
Mrs. D. Kinsdale
Mrs. I. Larashan
Mr. Nicholas L. L.
Mr. & Mrs. D. Lewis
Mr. C. E. Noble
Mrs. H. Raatzenberg
Mr. & Mrs. N. T. Shaw
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Simpson
Mr. L. Sinclair
Mr. R. S. Speiser
The Rev. & Mrs. C. T. Gleason
Miss G. W. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Tolson
Miss A. Tunn

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Edmunds
Mr. Charles Davidson
Mr. George Nutting
Mr. & Mrs. H. Parfitt
Mr. & Mrs. Ratchford
Mr. V. A. Holmes
Mr. J. T. Robertson
Mr. H. Steel

HAMBURG
Mrs. G. Berndt
Mr. & Mrs. J. Norberg
Mr. & Mrs. Rubin

THE S.S. "Finance" brought the following homeward passengers on June 26, among whom were:

Sister Angela
Cav. M. Cataca
Mrs. M. Celice
Sister Emiliana
Miss Ethelma
Mr. & Mrs. C. del Kirch
Sister A. Esordi

CRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER
AND FIRE ALARM

See our other page, it starts the "Crinnell" system of automatic fire protection. It consists of small or large sprinklers nearest the fire, which immediately play upon the fire and ring a general alarm. Damage, if any, must therefore be limited.

For further information apply to your local agent.

Walter & Son

10 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

10 Smith St., Boston, Mass.

100 W. 23rd St., Chicago, Ill.

100 W. 23rd St., San Francisco, Calif.

100 W. 23rd St., Los Angeles, Calif.



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Miss E. Schlauder
Miss A. Seiter
Miss M. Shok
Mr. G. F. Von Stiftried
Miss M. van Altenh
Miss E. White
Miss V. Zomnic

Rath, das
Mr. F. Dubre
Miss H. Flote

Secthampton
Mrs. Anderson
Mr. A. W. Atcock
Mrs. S. J. Fray
Miss A. Black
Mr. P. R. Brookes

Carrington
The Rev. G. Birrell
Mr. O. M. Brown
Mrs. T. Cimamona
Mrs. Collins
Mr. G. K. Davis
Miss & Mrs. B. L. Edwards
Miss L. Edwards
Miss Evans
Mr. H. H. French
Mr. R. H. Hutchinson
Mrs. A. G. Martin
Miss H. M. Johnson
Miss W. K. Jordan
Miss M. K. Jones
Mr. F. K. Kamm
Mr. F. Murdoch
Miss & Mrs. C. Orton
Miss J. Parker
The Rev. G. Patterson
Miss E. Potter
Miss A. Mrs. D. Ophusen
Miss E. W. Sparke
Miss E. Sudards
Miss E. Turner

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA
The "Empress of India" passed through the Indian waters June 24.
The "Empress of the Salam" homeward, June 25.
"Manjula" left Aden for Durban June 26.
"Khanda" left Bombay for Durban July 1.
"Kangra" left Bombay for Bombay July 2.
"Paschim" left Liverpool Marquess of Bute, Bombay

INDIA
"Nikker" left Madras for East Africa June 22.
"Rietfontein" arrived Durban for Durban for port June 23.

"Wisselkerk" arrived Tanangirewards June 26.
"Western Flyer" arrived Genoa June 26.
"Nieuwveld" arrived Durban June 27.
"Crimmerveld" left Cape Town for East Africa June 28.

CHINESE MARTINS
"Hernachin" left Hongkong for homeward June 25.

"General Vorster" arrived Tamshui on board June 26.
"Leopold de Lisle" left Penang homeward June 27.
"Oriental" left Amoy homeward June 28.
"Latitude 12" left Macao on board June 29.

UNION CASTLE
"Dartmouth Castle" arrived London June 2.
"Durban Castle" arrived Natal on board June 3.
"Durban Castle" left Genoa on board June 4.
"Llandaff Castle" left Genoa on board June 5.
"Llandaff Castle" left Genoa on board June 6.
"Changsha Castle" arrived London June 28.
"Llandaff Castle" left the South for London June 29.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that in view of the fact that the firm holds a shareholding of 25,000 (00) in respect of the company's held shares in the "Union-Castle Lines" Ltd., the latter having made a profit, the directors have decided to pay a dividend on the company's preference shares, should be deferred for the time being. Dividends on these shares are cumulative, and the hope is expressed that the resumption of the payment of dividends will soon be soon deferred.

Coal and Oil Bulkers and Lobito, Angola
COMPAGNIA DE COMBUSTIVEIS
DO LOBITO (Carmona)

Coal and Oil Fuel Merchants, Liners, Agents,
Steamship and Insurance Agents

Suppliers of Coal, Petroleum and Gasoline, Bunker Fuel
Oil, Diesel Motor Oil, Lubricating Oil, Special Oils for Maintenance of
Automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, etc.,
etc., and also always available for delivery in
any quantity.

CARBONANG, Lissabon, Portugal

General Bulkers Agents, Agents
Liners, Agents, Merchants, Agents

General Agents, Agents, Merchants, Agents

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Daily Subscriptions Rates, £1 10s. Postage, 1s.

The Weekly
Africa

Dawson's Weekly

British

Colonial

Engineering

British

Air Force

Gazette

Woolly Magazine

News of the War

Branches

Great Britain

Great

Insights

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

Life

Motion Picture

Magazine

Good Housekeeping

Scientific American

Newspaper

Metropolitan

Modern American Review

Literary Digest

Collier's Weekly

Technical Gazette

Business Week Magazine

Radio News

Atlantic Monthly

Washington Post

BRITISH

AMERICAN

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

SPANISH

PORTUGUESE

RUSSIAN

ARABIC

ABOVE FIGURES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLED EDITIONS

Our publications in the U.S.A. & Canada sent free on application.

W.M. DAWSON & SONS, LTD.
London House, Pilgrim Street, Longate Circus, London, E.C.3, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1809

ESANOFFELE

THE SURF
POUR LA
MALARIA

Through
the
tropics
Esanoffe
has proved
itself dur
ing the past
ten years to be the best
remedy for malaria. It is both
a prophylactic and a cure.
East African doctors recom
mend and prescribe Esanoffe
which is obtainable from all
druggists.

A. M. WARD & SON LTD.
NAIROBI, MOMBASA, SANTA, ELDORET

EAST AFRICAN RECORDS

Songs, Stories, Poems

Symphony and various music

Write for leaflet showing

titles

SAMUEL BAKER

OUNDER OF ALBERT LTD.

SPEED
IN

TANK ERECTION

Stocks of Waggon & other vehicles

Brigadiers, Nairobi and Mombasa. They provide

all kinds of engineering services

Bank constructions.

At Mr. Lloyd Jones, Westminster House,

Nairobi, for full and full particulars.

THOMAS PICCOTT & CO., LTD.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

ICE DAIRY PRODUCE
READY FOR DAIRY FOODS



Allen & Barratt, Ltd., East African Company
Braemar Lodge,
Head Office, YEOVIL, Somerset, England
Agents for all parts of Africa, India, Ceylon, &c.

You haven't read all the News in the Paper until you've read the Advertisements.

JULY 10

COLONIAL AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER

The distinguished hotels welcome East African visitors and every effort is made to make them comfortable and satisfied.

CORNWALL HOTEL, TREVORIEN, London
H. and C. were available. 10/- per day.
CLAREMONT HOTEL
Inclusive charge 18/- per day.

HOTEL IMPERIAL HOTEL, First Avenue, Oxford
Lift. Fr. 11-6 p.m. Photo House 180 ft.
IMPERIAL HOTEL, The Park, London
Ideal Room Terms Moderate. Books
Borrowed. 10/- min. bill. Individually
decorated rooms. 10/- min. bill.

SALTERS BELSDON PARK HOTEL, Sandgate
TENNIS AND SWIMMING POOL.

LONDON.
UNDERWOOD'S BRAND HOTEL, 10/- per day.
Confortable Moderate Prices. 10/- per day.
BEAU MARCHÉ HOTEL, 17-18 Princes Square, W.C.
Sole Proprietor. 10/- per day. Accommodation rooms
SUITES. 10/- per day. High Court Hotel, Numerous
Gardens. Tennis, Dancing, Car, Excursions, etc. 10/- per day.

BALFOUR HOTEL, 10/- per day.
BRUNSWICK HOTEL, Royal Mills, Hackney, E. 8.
CLIFFORD PORTMAN HOTEL, Marble Arch, W.
DUCHESS HOTEL, 10/- per day. From 10/- per day.
KENSINGTON HOTEL, Bolton Gardens,
Queens' Gardens, Lonsdale Gate,
W. 10/- per day. Birkbeck Road, N.W. 10/- per day.
LAWRENCE HOTEL, 10/- per day.

MARSHAL HOTEL, 10/- per day.

MAYFAIR HOTEL, 10/- per day.

MAYFAIR AVENUE HOTEL, Montagu Street, W.
PALACE HOTEL, Portobello Road, S.W. 10/- per day.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON HOTEL,
Kenya, East Africa.

OVER 200,000 MILES FLYING!

This is the record established by Wilson Airways, Ltd., up-to-date, Hon. and Vice-Preliminary journeys

NAIROBI - MOMBASA
NAIROBI - DAF ES SALAAM
NAIROBI - JINJA

DAKAR - BANGUDE
DAKAR - BORDEAUX
DAKAR - PARIS

3 hours.

Information for any journey gladly sent on application to:

WILSON AIRWAYS, LTD., BOX 1087, NAIROBI.



Last, and best, we will quote you prices.

ST. AFRICA

The ROBEY SUPERDECOR

The latest Robey Superdecor embodies improvements in gripping the leaf nearer the butt end and a WIDER DRUM AND CONCAVE for dealing with this part of the leaf. Another important new feature is the special arrangement of CONCAVE DRUM ADJUSTMENTS developed by Major Nuttall, is fitted enabling easy and frequent adjustments to be made while running. An illustrated booklet containing full particulars, will gladly be sent on request.

Engines are also supplied for D. F. Engines and Small Engines for driving the Superdecor.

COMPLETE SALVAGEORY EQUIPMENT
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DIESEL
ENGINES, AIR-LIGHT LINE DIESEL, AIR
COMPRESSORS, S.L.O.C., HIGH STEAM
ENGINES, BOILERS, SILENT WATER TANKS,
LAUNDRY PLANT, TEAM RIDE BACK
RIGGING ENGINES, AIR COMPRES-
SORS, ROAD-MAKING AND OTHER
PLANT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ROBESY CO. LTD. SUPPLY TRAILERS,
WAGONS, HIGH SPEED STEAM TRACTORS
and TRAILERS.



ROBEY

OF LINCOLN

ROBEY CO. LTD. GLOBE WORKS, ST. GEORGE'S LAND,
LONDON, OFFICES: 91 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
Cables: "Robey, Lincoln." Codes: G.P.T.A. 1, Bremen, Marconi.
Agents: D. AND T. LTD. NAIROBI, MOMBASA and ELDORET.
spare parts stocked.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

PERFECT WHEEL GRIP

UNDER THE WORST
CONDITIONS

PARSONS CHAINS
A perfect traction under any
conditions of mud, sand or soft
ground. There is no slipping
or skidding. The use of glazed
cotton rope and fine links Parsons
Chains should be carried in all
motor vehicles ready to fit
when adverse conditions are
encountered. They are easily and
cheaply replaced, and will damage
spokes or rims and are essential
both on grounds of safety and
efficiency.

They are suitable for every type
of tire—solid or pneumatic
single or twin—for cars
commercial vehicles.

PARSONS CHAINS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

MANUFACTURED BY
THE PARSONS RUBBID CO. LTD., 17, MARGAUX AVENUE,
LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.
Established 1890.

Please mention THE ADVERTISER when writing to Advertisers.



BANDO PERRY
BORE-HOLE
PUMPS

COMPLETE
EQUIPMENT
FOR
WATER SUPPLY

DUKE & OCKENDEN

120, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1



RECOMMENDED
BY DOCTORS FOR
65 YEARS FOR
KEEPING IT
BAY INFECTION

WRIGHT'S
Coal Tar Soap

H & B KITS OF PARTS

For All Popular British Sets

"WIRELESS WORLD."
Feb. 1930. "D.C. Foreign Broadcast Kit" **£18.10.0**

Valves £19.0 extra
"P.A. Super Set" **£18.12.0**

Valves £19.3 extra
"MILLER" **£18.12.0**

Other Brands
"P.A. Short Wave" **£18.12.0**
5 Valves £19.0 extra
"Short Wave Two" **£18.12.0**

5 Valves £19.3 extra
"COMPLETE KIT" **£18.12.0**

"POPULAR WIRELESS"
Feb. 1931. "Globe Three" **£23.19.7**

Valves £18.0 extra
"COMPLETE KIT" **£23.18.16**

"GLOBE" **£23.18.16**
"Hydropathic" **£23.18.16**
"Coffey" **£23.18.16**

Feb. 1931. "Short Wave Adapter" **£23.14.4**
for above

The Features of "VERSATONE" **£5.5**. Guarantees good
Loudspeaker, oil free antenna, TWEETLE Short
Wave Station, etc. **£15.15.0**

It includes ALL Components. Aluminum Panels and
Hardboard Drilled. Metal Cabinets. 5 Valves £3.00 extra
Carriage F.O.B. London
Clear against Documents.

H & B RADIO CO.
24, 25 & 26, BURKE STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.
Telephone: GLO. 8100

UNION CASTLE LINE



REGULAR SERVICE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,
T. H. HELENA & MAURITIUS.

REGULAR SERVICE
TO EAST AFRICA

Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal.

From London

Liverpool, Gravesend
July 15

Grantham Castle
Aug. 15

Bilingsgate and Tilbury

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
West End Agents: 105, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and at Cirencester, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

for thimble hair

Vaseline® Romane
will defend and beautify
tooth and tresses daily,
even soily hair
soon becomes soft,
smooth and glossy.
Vaseline® Romane
also helps the hair stay
in place.

Insist upon receiving genuine
Vaseline® Romane.
Accept no substitutes.



Vaseline® Romane

CHESTERFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
24, 25 & 26, BURKE STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.
Telephone: GLO. 8100

New York City
Montreal, Canada

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

No. 35

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1931.

Received and C.O.D. by Post Office

General Subscription £1.00 post free

Expense

OWNED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 7122. Telegrams: "Imitative, London."

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

| | Page |
|------------------------|--------|
| South Africa's Safaris | \$1.00 |
| Masters of Monarchs | 1 |
| Tananyika's Reforms | 1 |
| Kenya's New Year | 1 |
| Geneva Looks to Africa | 1 |
| Mr. Isham on Uganda | 1 |
| Laws and Customs | 1 |
| Letters to the Editor | 1 |
| Trade Reports | 1 |

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

In the state of words and the whirlwind of discussion which have swept over East Africa and its future in the last few months reference has occasionally been made to the relations between East and South Africa, to the interests of the policies of the two areas, and to the possibility of the consideration and biased declarations by a temporary Government at Home may draw more closely together, politically, economically and racially, the semi-British Dependencies north of the Limpopo and the much older territories in the south, now fused into one great area. The problems involved are exceedingly delicate, difficult and disconcerting, but for those very reasons fascinating; and the publication of an important book by Mr. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr (Benn, £5.) is to us a good opportunity of drawing attention to them.

Mr. Hofmeyr is well known as a broad-minded and highly educated man who has travelled widely, who has visited East Africa and whose personal qualifications to discuss the questions we have in mind will be freely conceded. As he says, South Africa has a considerable interest in the northern territories. There is quite a notable German settlement—our author puts the South African settlers in Kenya alone at one-tenth of the total white population—and it is a fact that the East African Governments are drawing on South African experience by appointing South Africans to important posts, the case of the late Dr. Christian De Long being at one time the most prominent. South Africa did much to wrest Tanganyika from the Germans, and has supplied many officers to administer it. Among those lines of bonds between South Africa and Kenya there is, however, what must tighten, but it must not be inferred either that administrative continuity will ever carry colour or that it can be accepted as an ideal for the said

Highveld and South Africa are geographically one, which may be admitted—though they are far from being so, and this climate difference is reflected in the composition of the population. The black majority numbers the white ones three to one in the Transvaal, further to the north in the Orange Free State, rather more than four hundred to one, a fact which weighs very heavily against the possibility of a amalgamation of the Zambians, even becoming a single man. In this sense that South Africa is always in the lead, when the white man is not restricted by special and similar laws in spite of the already established fact that Europeans can live, work and thrive in the Provinces of East Africa where the climate is not healthy and pleasant, the lowveld perhaps not and fewer, but certainly not, yet a contrast to South Africa as far as the white man.

But as to the matter of the Native and his attitude towards white men, Mr. Hofmeyr is particularly interesting. Disguise it as he may, he admits that as far as he is concerned the point that the prospect of closer union between East and South Africa breaks down. While admitting the virtue of segregation and the value of the Afrikaner system, he has to confess that while in Natal, in the orange land, he has been shocked to observe that in the same proportion (6.73%) in the Province of Natal, among the races, 14.4% only 9.5%, though in proportion to the native populations respectively 20%, 60%, 70%, 80%, etc., the other provinces in East and Central Africa are a good deal behind. In East and Central Africa, says Mr. Hofmeyr, "in 1921, in the other provinces, South Africa tragically as this white colony has bursted off too much with other colonies, he longer could not throughout his application to his field which seems to be the natural and logical result of tribalism is so well established and colour bar legislation is recognized as a fact. In East and Central Africa have more other lessons to learn from South Africa, and Mr. Hofmeyr's fine book, throughout, is instructive and thoughtful pointing them.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

In this issue we give some extracts from the report of the Tanganyika Retrenchment Commission, over which Mr. R. W. Bryce presided. The EXTRABALANCE sheet of our Country Press in The IN TANGANYIKA, is occupying unimposed except for certain reservations in supplementing reports by Mr. Higgs, on the financial menu, and Mr. Giffard, the Indian soldier, it is to be presumed, and senior as officer as the Treasurer, definitely agrees with his colleagues in the strictures they record on the conduct of Government business in Tanganyika, or care more for the less strictures because they are phrased in matter-of-fact language. They escape the impression conveyed by these somewhat limping figures, that there has been a saving of varying degree in almost all the departments, that the local Government has not shown ability to the salvation of public money. Its Stories Department, particularly, the Finance Department, need a thorough overhaul.

Most startling is the number of officials who parts it is proposed to abolish that do "were not provided for in the Estimates."

NO PROVISION IN THE BUDGET How, then, we ask adequately appear in the establishment? The

Tanganyika Government should certainly be blamed in the Legislature. Concerning definite information on this point, the public can scarcely be satisfied with anything less than complete candour. Mr. D. J. Jardine, then chief Secretary, and until recently Acting Governor, who accompanied the Commission, deserves the thanks of the Territory for having acted without awaiting the arrival of the new Governor, as many officials in his position would have done. By his action he afforded Mr. Stewart Sykes an immediate opportunity of reviewing the whole position and effecting such economies as may to seem to him desirable. The report reflects gravely on the way in which Government business was conducted under the governorship of Sir Donald Cameron.

A Toro planter complains that he does not know how to get rid of the *Antista* bug in his coffee plantations, and that he

A HINT FOR COFFEE PLANTERS. — understand the insect to come and

Mr. McDonald's advice is to consult a coffee grower, with Sir J. R. Leakey & Co., Ltd., who writes over a page to a discussion of methods combating *Antista*. Mr. H. Wilkinson has written a monograph on the subject, and much work has also been done on it by Mr. A. Christie and Dr. Wallace of the Entomological Survey of East Africa. The two parasites of *Antista*, *Hodophilus histetiae* and *Telenomus tritici*, etc., Mr. McDonald says, that "indigenously the use of these parasites is the best way to control *Antista* effectively," adding, "If the planter cannot obtain them from his Department of Agriculture, he should breed them himself, and if you will give full details of how to do this, we hope we'll help." And outside the Toro pessimist's philosophy of life, the handbooks of coffee culture should now be the purveyors that should regularly use Mr. McDonald's hints, it is certain many of the leading planters already do, and could do more to help if they would follow his advice.

The official announcement that the financial Government cannot afford to the present financial year of 1913-14 the sum of £1,000,000

NO PROVISION IN THE BUDGET for the construction of a new Northern Rhodesian Capital at Lusaka, will probably be accepted with

the usual Southern and Northern Rhodesia, whose ardent amalgamists will be pleased at the recognition of the desirability of amalgamation at a later date. This statement may however, be focused not so much on the main railings as on the warning that it is stand, and possibly other areas of friction, which may be left out of the picture. It is to be found at a place which will be present as a barrier of dissidence to the welfare of the native population to the people on the spot. It is satisfactory to the view of this May Day Government that Northern Rhodesia should observe the closest possible co-operation with Southern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia should co-operate on matters of common interest, as well as an effective means of furthering its operation, and we had those to see the means of constant, varied and regularised communication. This is a non-Peace agreement.

CROCODILES ARE EATEN and commonly associated with water. The statement that they

CAN CROCODILES EAT FOR LONG? Bruce, in a letter to THE HOT WATER? Field, quotes from the diary of

Agent, dated April 10, 1899, that Lake Walami dried up, which was then a dry, desolate, bare, crocodile were lying about near several acres in a dormant condition under the shade of rock and brush. Lake Walami, 1000 feet above sea level, has been dry for seven years alternately, and after a long observation Major Hartley noted that the lake was still dry and the crocodiles were still in the same state and place. When still this lake is about twelve miles long and twelve broad. The point of considerable interest is the behaviour of African crocodiles much like the habit is which created the custom described for them, so to speak, among the natives. — The tremendous alteration in environment, of course, drying up of a large sheet of water must have an equally momentous effect on the animal's inhabitation. Most animals, as we all know, pass through those African savannas must have some remarkable adaptation to withstand the conditions, being fish have been able to persist by adapting their swim bladders to function as lungs, the survival of crocodiles, however, hardly suggests transformation to survive from the age of reptiles. — In addition to the faculty illustrated by the Walami breed, to withstand long periods of drought, further information on this subject would be most interesting.

HAVE YOU READ

Kenya Without Prejudice?

If not, read the review on the inside back cover, and order the book at once.

TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE

REVEALED BY REVENEMENTS COMMISSION'S REPORT.

£126,000 Saving in Departmental Expenditure Recommended.

We learn from the Bell Report that the Tanganyika Revenements Commission have estimated economies in Government Departments amounting to £127,033 in the year to the erection of the railway, and by £115,072 in the years of operation estimated to yield £10,000 annually, are proposed, but their nature is not disclosed. Postal rates of letters have already been increased from 15 to 20s and telegraphic charges put up to 1s 6d for records and *ad valorem* 1s 6d. Two-thirds of the nominal capital of limited liability companies incorporated in the territory in mature is suggested. Increases are possible in telephone licences and in the charge for certificates of fitness, competency, and the introduction of bird licences is recommended.

The report of the Commission's enquiry of some 1,500 pages details a saving for reductions in salaries, charges, and Public Works, also in years-old savings, i.e., reductions in allowances and travelling allowances, installing a new system of military expenditure by £66,000; additional taxation and increased postal and telegraphic charges calculated to produce £80,000; air service and local mail service producing £5,000 fees for the medical examination of Native labourers aggregated. Increases in teachers' employment in Native Administration schools £1,000, and payment by fee for Singers & Government clerks £1,000 making a total of £85,000. In accepting these recommendations may not be accepted, the Commissioners submit that only £60,000 annually can be obtained by re-enrichment and taxation.

£126,000 Not Provided for in the Estimates.
It is proposed that the number of Assistant Chief Surveyors should be reduced from two to one, with a salary of £1,200 annually, and that the salary of the remaining Assistant be £1,000; also that the number of Assistant Surveyors should be reduced to four, the Assistant Surveyor being the only one to be retained. The Commissioner of Land Surveyors says that he was compelled to make this cut quickly when he had to obtain staff for himself. Other savings in the retainer would probably be departmental staff in the so might be saved in the Revenue Administration by reducing the number of Administration Officers from 16 to 12, by doing without a European Clerk (for whose salary £1,000 was made in the Estimates), by discontinuing the entertainment allowance of £100 to the P.C. Tanga by not opening the new station at Kitindu by withholding intended expenditure of £1,000 on anthropological research and £300 on a study of co-operative societies, etc.

It would be noted in telegraphing that these Revenements Officers are replacing them by temporary men at £100 a month. The decrease from 16 to 12 is in the discontinuing of supervision of Customs; 12 in the Labour Department, partly by reducing from 10 to 8 the number of Labour Officers of whom one was shown in the Estimate and 26,000 in the Police who which might reduce police superintendents from 8 to 6, and 100 in the Inspectors from 22 to 18, of whom 4 would appear in the Estimates. By postponing the proposed separation of the Police and Prisons Departments, 7 men could be saved. The reduction of Medical Officers from 10 to 8 and in other posts to be suggested.

It is suggested by the Estimates to make no provision for

salaries of the M.D.O.'s for the first three years, and for the Health and Medical Officer. The reduction of the number of the District Agricultural Officers and for the loss of the Assistant Engineers in the Civil Service Department.

It is thought that the accounts saved in salaries and travel expenditure £4,000 under veterinary services £6,000 under communications £1,532 under transport £7,000 under £10,000 under forestry £7,130 basic £10,000 under geological surveys and £6,000 under the Works £10,000 under £10,000 Works Engineering in addition to £10,000 General Services £10,000.

The Commissioner suggests that the Inspector of Education and Director of Veterinary Services will receive nothing for 18 months, i.e., vacant posts should be kept until the financial year begins, and the editorials discontinued.

A bank's Savings Committee of the year 1907 reported containing the following points:

The sum Native Committee does not furnish services in the same measure as the Native population does for almost every service of which they avail themselves.

The Committee does not consider that the present difference in administration has arisen entirely as a consequence of the Native Committee's failure to do its due duty to the Natives, attention to the native population of tribal services for which the Natives themselves are contributing at least 25 per cent. to the revenue of the Native Committee, making a point of expansion in that direction. The Commission considers the amount paid by the Native taxation does not cover the cost of services rendered to them.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SEVERELY MUTILATED.

Now with 10 pupils in one eastern school and three in another Superintendent. Each boy in British schools costs £100 a year, so that, giving education, the Commission's claim to the education of Native boys is an infringement.

Let the government spend £100,000 in this question, the issues are as follows—mentally handicapped twice a week though this is not considered necessary for troops undergoing hard physical training.

The Commission cannot understand why the Native Committee does not receive more than one-eighthenth of the cost of education supplied to their schools.

The Commission recommends the cessation of the creation of new districts for Gombe, Lenge, Zanzibar, and Lamu. Railways.

In the Commission's opinion it is unlikely that a large part of the present policy (of districts) would be maintained, both financially and in the best interests of the Native. The Committee is asked to investigate a code now containing numbers of the Education Department.

At least one-sixth to educate among 10,000 children associated with the coast and Government schools.

The Native Girls' School at Tabora could be run by the Native sisters one-third of the present cost.

Grants-in-aid (for education) now cost £100,000 and may increase rapidly to £100,000 or more.

K.A.R. MECHANICAL SECTION.

The Commission is satisfied that the series of the references to the new Transport Unit of the K.A.R.—could not be used to the extent during the wet season, and is most unlikely that they can be used off the main roads in any locality where driving is likely to occur. The Mechanical Transport Section is unlikely to have any salable commercial value whatever.

At the s.s. "Lemba" is being run at a considerable loss, and the purchase of another vessel £100,000 would at least double this loss.

It is proposed to buy a motor launch for £1,000 and reduce them to 12 at £100 each to a £1,200 each.

The use of motor launch, Dar es Salaam, should be abandoned.

The Commission is satisfied that the number of orders and expenses required for berthing vessels, etc., are not calculated in the main correctly. There is no room for further expenditure in this expenditure if necessary arises. It should be borne before any fresh application is submitted to a Legation. There is no justification for the taxation to be devised as well maintained non-taxable.

GERMANY LOOKS AT AFRICA.

The International Conference on African Affairs.

The Conference at Geneva, Oct. 1st-17th.

Dr. Albert P. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Our International Conference on Africa, undoubtedly distinguishes a very conspicuous landmark in the long process of helping what was once known as the Dark Continent to come into the light.

At Geneva, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany cooperated in sending official delegations, and our part expresses in their names or words our country's as well as our dominion position as a colonising and civilising Power in Africa, one of the largest colonies under us fewer than 85 being British and a total of 100.

The Conference was well represented by Tanganyika by Dr. Simeon D. M. M. and Miss E. Smith, Secretary to the Native Affairs Department; Mr. J. G. T. Gregor, M.D., Kenya by Dr. Peterman, H. D. G. and Mrs. MacGregor Ross, Mrs. Hooper, Miss Brown, Miss Constance Ford, Archdeacon and Mrs. Owen, U.S.A.; Mr. E. G. Morris, Director of Education, Mr. E. R. Hussey, late Director in Uganda and now Director of Education in Nigeria, Mrs. Hussey, Dr. and Mrs. Hubert R. Cook, Bishop Cresford Jones (Archbishop of Nairobi) and the Rev. A. Williams, Captain Lucy, Capt. A. N. and Mr. J. H. Dibberns, who had promised to come were both prevented at the last moment.

Mr. A. G. F. Cook, Principal of Achimota College, Gold Coast, on which our Government has spent over £500,000, Mr. Farmer, of the Colonial Office, and the Duchess of Marlborough, as well as Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, all of whom I am sure will be gratified to learn, have put out the Conference by their presence. I might add that we have some reason to hope had he not been entangled in his recent difficulties, Captain R. W. Scott, who had promised to come, would have been present.

The general atmosphere was a decided improvement in the last two weeks, and the discussions were more frank, and the susceptibilities of thinkable societies met in greater intimacy discussion.

Kenya without Prejudice.

Conditions in Kenya were for once discussed with an entire absence of bitterness and with only a degree of appreciation of what was being done by administrators, missionaries and settlers alike for the uplift of the Native. Indeed, as far as that great Colony was concerned, it seemed as if the spirit of that charming and informative little book "Kenya Without Prejudice" by Mr. G. V. Robison, which some of us had seen just before the Conference had dominated the assembly.

Geneva was its best, and the view from the roof of the World Office of the League of Nations, Swarovski window, that saw across the Kikuyu Escarpment to the looking across the Rift Valley, or from Makindye heights looking east on Lake Victoria.

Lord Noel-Baker said in his presidential address that "the world governments have made joint efforts and spent large sums in order to improve the lot of the Native and to secure the future. In this task they have been given valuable assistance by the missionaries who will always be honoured as having been the first to bathe the wounds of poor Africa in broken heart intelligence and Christian her fear."

In Geneva we welcomed the idea of a Conference to consider the conditions of children in Africa and Asia. It was decided to make a beginning with Africa, and two main questions of infantile mortality and education in connection with labour force were left to expert advisers to consider the two most important problems of concern to Africa. We had a conference every week to which was weighed many times before it was finally settled upon to send out a questionnaire to selected people, the majority of whom were actually at work in Africa. We have received 152 duly filled in.

We hope all the information will now be at hand to point for valuable documentation which in later date may prove to be the basis of scientific knowledge of accurate statistics to guide the future of African development. A small committee here in Geneva is permanent centre of information and propaganda, and in touch with individuals in the field and with organisations in Europe.

Some papers were published in the *West African Review*. The *radiant* is edited by Miss H. Africa, Mrs. F. Still, Mrs. and Infant Mortality, Pathological Point, East Africa, Mr. A. G. Cook, M.S.C., Mental Hospital,

Kisumu, Miss Biddle and Miss Lander, Medical from London, and Economic from Germany. Dr. M. Schenck, Kasteler, former missionary and professor of the Munich University, Dr. G. von Brandt, the Professor of Chemistry of the Royal Polytechnic School, Dr. G. von Weltzien, on Children and Adolescents, and the interest of Children at Work, Archdeacon Owen, C.M.S., Dr. G. von Weltzien, the whole Conference was conducted bilingual.

At the end of each paper a summary was presented in the complementary language of French or English, and the author was allowed ten minutes to defend his views. Then the published papers had been sifted for previous and then the session was thrown open for discussion. Dr. G. von Weltzien, Dr. Portugal and others joined in, and a lively discussion of great interest was touched upon. In all of each speech a summary was given in the complementary language, so that interest was attached to the League's sessions.

Subcommittees of papers were referred to in sessions which were brought to a plenary sitting of the whole Conference on the last day.

Words and Cons.

This open attention of the many Protestant and Roman Catholic missions to Ethnological work showed how much more missionary practice has been enriched by the study. To take one such case the tribe of Baganda in Uganda among the Kikuyu, was discussed both by the communities and in plenary session. The importance of not hasty or武断的 interference with a deeply rooted Native custom was emphasised by persons I pleaded that the major operation with its tragic results physically and seldom ending in death should be put down by legal means; in this I was strongly supported by such authorities as Captain Rattray of the Royal Anthropological Institute (formerly of the Gold Coast), Dr. Leechman of South Africa, and several others. The Duchess of Atholl in her excellent and dignified talk on the other hand Mrs. MacGregor Ross declared that such action on the grounds that it was impossible to put it down by legal action that it would be better in any case to clandestinely, and to let the girls themselves wish it as being in the fashion. Miss Brown is an inspiring and convincing speaker, and her arguments would have impressed me more had not there been a stop in Conference.

Mrs. Brown, who has worked among the Kikuyu women in Africa and has had the courage to go to one of these initiation ceremonies and take short range photographs of the whole process, the fitting of the girls' breasts, the blow down for the operation, and the look of anguish after, on their faces, could not be questioned, and the facts in my unweighted armchair judgment, supported by medical men, Dr. K. K. K. and Dr. J. C. Allard, former home office physician to the Kikuyu, were accepted.

It did not affect my negative position. The fact of the illegal weed pest is an analogous case. Here the Government did not hesitate to put down at once a deeply rooted native custom which imperilled maize acreage in Kenya and no trouble followed. Exactly the same arguments were used to prevent interference with "circumcisio" in India. The first step was to make it known that absolute interdiction would not do, then those Kikuyu young women, usually of the more educated class and often Christian converts, who refused to undergo it in England, application. Full legislation will follow in time.

The Africans present were not a success.

There were six African Natives present at the Conference, and to speak quite frankly, they were not a success. It was hinted that one was born and educated by a lady from Moscow, and to suggest Dr. Polshetnikoff's speech, the usual stuff about Imperialist Britain shooting defenceless Native women if they have been so. Another was given the lie direct by an English British delegate from the West Coast.

The two who were from America to the West Indies did not learn a very good object lesson as to why our African governments are slow to allow the entry of such people into our Dependencies. The Native of Kenya is rather better and the two others seem rather stiff, but they all seemed an unusual ignorance of what England was really doing for them. As far as out of the six was unsatisfactory, and he spoke for only three minutes during the last hour. He would be better leaving Africa during the universal practice of the infanticide of illegitimate children shown by the above documents from East Africa before the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament. They showed another side on the modernizing African which (good all round) could not satisfy us.

(Continued on page 105.)

MR. ISHMAEL CRITICISES UGANDA

Points from his memorandum on "Commercialisation"

Special to "East Africa"

Mrs. T. J. ISHMAEL, who last went to Uganda in 1905, has now settled there in what he has learned how to practise at home. He has since acquired a large legal practice and wide experience in commercial and mining interests. His advice on these subjects will be of service to the development of Uganda. From time to time, from the private interests, he has been President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce on several occasions, Vice-President of the Uganda Law Society, and a member of various Government Commissions and Committees, including the Inter-Colonial Railway Committee, the Uganda Economic Commission, &c.

By his courtesy, *"East Africa"* is able to publish the particulars of an memorandum submitted by him to the Inter-Parliamentary Committee:

He opposed political closer Union, but urged co-operation of the commercial services under a Central Authority, though it was agreed financial autonomy, expense account, an Auditor-General, be conceded for a time. At a regular Governor's Conference, he proposed the session which would be held in public, to criticise the appointment of unqualified members to the Ugandan Legislature by the Governor in his own initiative. It was suggested that the railways should be run on purely business lines, taking into account that any clause of contract regarding import should be burdened with a heavy duty, and that the railway should be controlled entirely by the State, other than a state of emergency. It recommended reduced rates of fares and allowances and abolition of the Vice of Protection. Commissioners of the Native Affairs and Labour Departments urged reduction in number of troops and the use of native drivers. He also wrote:

Room for Great Improvement

Cotton-Cotton production in Uganda is already being put on an example of what the Native will do if his property is given him. An efficient Agricultural Departmental Organisation has without doubt done some remarkable work. The Administrative Officer in the Native Affairs and Labour Office, Mr. G. H. Johnson, who has done much to bring the opinion in Uganda inclined to blacken the colonial Government for the wantlessness of gold per se, as contrasted with other cotton-growing countries.

The Government has encouraged the Native to grow cotton in large areas. I have advocated mechanical sowing by the Government, and labour at a rate which will just cover costs, and the marketing system on a communal system is very worth a trial. The changes advocated should relate to planting, weeding, heading and transport charges.

It is against the interests and the expressed wish of every section in the community to remove the headquarters of the agricultural department to Entebbe, and it is all urgent that the powers that be will see the folly of this move and order the return of the headquarters of this Department to the communal centre of the Province. We can only, at present, hope that the Native will be given the opportunity of using machinery, as far as possible, in the use of native labour. This system of affairs is bound to go on so long as the present system of importing inexperienced youths, putting them into labour-using departments and in charge of labour maintained, and we will import a certain number of men who have had to work in countries where labour is not so easy to obtain as it is in East Africa, much of the work done to-day by manual labour could be done by machinery, to the benefit of the Native and the balance of the country.

Native Education.—After contact with the Native of Uganda for many years, one must ask oneself the question, "Are our methods of education suitable for Natives?" I am afraid the answer must be No.

Disappointments of Native Education

The missionaries have had the education of the Natives for many years past, and the Government College at Makerere has been in existence for over ten years. The non-official teacher of the college endeavours to pronounce on its products. The result has been disappointing. The system has troubled me, and out some boys who excel in the field of sport and are employed in certain Government offices, but to

my mind it is evident that I have not yet seen the full value of the education that has fitted him for a place in a protestant church official office, and the commercial market, the leading educated classes may be desirous.

The Indian is still a merchant, and yet a man in Uganda is still unable to do anything in the commercial market.

Insufficient Agents to assist

The Uganda Department of Agriculture appears to be the only department in the commercial progress of this country. The Bank of Uganda, the Agent and others, are not nearly the place, and the ones that are not official who are sent to watch the market barometer and ascertain the information about goods. A branch of H.M. Trade Commissioner's offices was formed in Kampala and was doing good work in giving information and in collecting statistics, but the Secretary of the Agricultural Department and was the only official who had the head-quarters of his Department in the country, against the wishes of the people of the Protectorate. The commercial body feel that no good can be served by continuing to act as this branch of the Trade Commissioner's office. Entering twenty-five miles from the commercial centre, and having one had the time or means to learn the language, it is absolutely necessary that he should do so.

For a representative of the Trade Commission, there should be stationed in Kampala, or an official of the Protectorate with commercial experience and practical knowledge of the activities and possibilities of the country.

The tendency in East Africa is to do everything possible to encourage agriculture, and give little attention to other industries, one or more of which may prove more profitable to the country. Mining may be the future of Uganda, if it receives the support of a decent Colonial Government. The Government, however, is not oblivious of the assistance this industry is likely to receive from the Government Department of Railways, attending to minimise the effect of the work done by the Geological Department.

I think there is no justification for the increase in the prospecting fees, and for the increase made in the cost of freight and labour division tin at the same price of that which was falling heavily. All the efforts used in agricultural machinery get a rebate from the Government; though assistance is given to mining machinery, and to bring up this question as it affects the Native.

The Mining industry in Uganda has got into difficulties with the Native, every month and every year, and revenue from mining operations were to be suspended.

Problems of White Settlement

European Settlement.—We have a few settlers at present, and all of them in the usual districts, but with the exception of the quiet and quiet surroundings, a large amount of care and anxiety, and constant vigilance, should be taken to keep out the wrong type of European, whatever his trade or profession. A bad type of European is calculated harm to the Native, is a curse to his agriculture, and a source of great worry to the authorities.

There is little doubt the land suitable for European plantations could be found in Uganda, but until we discover some men who will pay, do not consider it wise to encourage European planters, who will have to be put in a position to be taxed, as is being done in adjoining territories to day.

GENEVA LOOKS AT AFRICA

(Continued from page 1804)

The Geneva are well known for their hospitality and they lavished it upon us. The soiree by Lord Noel Buxton at the Palais des Eaux Vives, the reception in their beautiful country house by Madame Pictet, and her daughter, Madame Marier, and various other occasions, notably the international lunch on the last day, all gave an opportunity for meeting old friends and making new ones, notably Sir George Mrs. J. Dinsmore, English in body but Scotch in spirit, and Sir James C. G. Golden, the English Secretary, whom much of the discussion turned on.

As our little band of East African delegates separated, but together by year of service for the land we love, we said that we had spent only twelve days in a gathering of which the fruits would ripen in years to come.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

BRITISH IMPERIALISM COMPARED TO BOLSHEVISM

By Archdeacon Owen, of Nairobi.

SIR.—Your editorial of 26 June '28 is devoted to what is called my "exaggerations."

First, may I correct your statement, quite untrue in its context, that my statements which I made in the section your editorial refers to is aimed at "the protection of the Native Society." I am responsible to our greater Missionary Society. I am indeed a voter inhabiting the Ombong'o or serving the same Missionary Society since about thirty-two years ago. In 1928, when the Native allowed Canon Lester to use his name at a wide representation of Native interests in the Native Council of Kenya, I disengaged myself, which they were violently opposed at the time, to address all forces and classes. I too am free to address all forces and classes. It may be that the Society has had a poor response to the Native's desire to speak on the public questions of the day. Even bishops do not always "bow" to controversy. The Society endeavours to give fair play to all who serve it.

I did not see the report in *The Standard Post* to which you refer, but with a small correction to what you quote, namely states my conclusion of that you question. Truly states my conclusion of that there is a similarity in spirit between the despotism exerted by British Imperialism in the interests of economic development in East Africa and that exerted by the Soviet in the economic development of Russia, to support the contention, adduce the words of my address at the function:

To me it is simply amazing that Britons in East Africa are blinded by their participation in Imperial despotism from perceiving the parallelism of the spirit of Empire and that of the Soviets. We are told "for the good of the Native" and the good of Soviet says that its "good" is for the good of the peasants. We put aside the secret about land and taxation and every other feature which is exercised as harsh, our education, medical, economic and social developments. So does the Soviet. Our justification as its justification, also. But there is this difference. Whereas Russia forces Russians to work for Russian projects, we force Africans to work for strangers. I repeat that the despotism works in Russia and in East Africa is the same.

Our contention is, to make a very broad illustration of the blinding upon which I comment. You dismiss my statement that we are responsible for most of the criminals in go-to-day as having no point because in days gone Mutesa and Mwanga and their like were brutally oppressive. I was not referring to the nature of the Native then. It is not so long since our fathers passed away of death in those who stole a loaf of bread. You have again missed—perhaps through faulty reporting—the point I made that the Native rich has created criminals where none existed before. Pages 71 and

of the Native Affairs Report for 1920 for Kenya deal with crime. We have no figures of crime under old tribal rules. But the legal papers over and over again refer to the increase of crime in the displaced country. Only last year the Native Tribunals Ordinances provided for a new department

that of prisons. What a maintenance! What a great

East Africa that for every criminal before judgment there are now

ten, fifty persons who committed to prison, condemned for offences which were not in existence before our advent, for 1928 the figures are such that in 1927 only two thousand less than in 1926 persons were condemned. Now in 1928, as against 1927,

as I search arithmetic, the figures times in hand, the rise which before was not genuine, I cannot find our civilisation done, and as far as Africa.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. GALT

Editor of *Archaeander*

Archdeacon Owen describes as ever untiringly his mission that he is responsible to our greatest missionary society. In the Hall, torso of what we wrote can be seen, and this is its content, as stated in his article, together with the statement that he regards it as the best evidence of the correctness of his Gorkha belief, as the *Archaeander*'s statement made in 1927. He quotes holding a surety of souls and opportunities for the greatest missionary service in the latitudes of Africa may allow to those who serve, and we again agree that personal personal latitude is desirable. The *Archaeander* can scarcely change our position that a statement made to a Christian audience or to ordinary persons in Africa can in the circumstances measure up to a Sioux or Indian statement if the same words were used. The author writes:

For that reason we have repeatedly pleaded that the *Archaeander* should be particularly careful to leave without audiences a balanced impression of British efforts in East Africa. The means to set certain processes in motion, and the platform of operations, and to become popular in the Colony, is very frequently to state that the author of the article gains from his address only the conviction that British administration in East Africa is amissly and faultily done, and that, in fact, that whatever is done, the establishment of British rule has been and is to the benefit of the African and therefore of anti-colonial efforts, carried on by men and others anxious to give of their best.

On several occasions the *Archaeander* has insisted not seeing newspaper reports to which we have drawn his attention. We again do suggest that it is his duty of action, whose utterances are reported and done down the country as hissure, to submit to a Press editor, and to the sole other, to make sure that his article in the newspaper is reported of his message tends to the way can be measured the moral obligation to correct statements made when they occur, especially when they do a real injury to Kenya. In particular, as far as Africa in general is concerned, who knows their experience that can practice words and deeds—indeed—to record that the author of the article should exercise special care in the preparation of his article.

Let us understand what follows. Archdeacon Owen in his comparison of British Imperialism with the spirit of the Soviet, of course, that scarcely one of our leaders will agree with him that the policy of colonialism in East Africa, the theft of the soil, is in any way comparable with Bolshevik despotism, for the good of the peasants. We do, however, join issue with him on this statement that we force Africans to work for strangers. We do nothing to the sort, leaving them almost entirely to work for themselves. If they prefer to do, but correspondence will not deny that we can never advance without the utilisation of the skilled regular work.

We are surprised at his contention that an increase in the number of commitments to detention camps and prison is an increase of artificially-created crimes. Is not surely bad-faith society to "make a crime which before was not a crime"? Amongst some East African tribes witchcraft, adultery, cursing, and the like, are rampant. Does the *Archaeander* suggest that they should be tolerated under British administration simply because these were not crimes before our advent? We ourselves have criticised this Judicial Department of ours a very severally. Yet in holding in their statistics of such petty offences as breaches of the motoring regulations, but we would naturally not agree with the *Archdeacon*, in his statement, that is against making that a crime which

is punished with heavy punishment, or by death.

INDIAN EVIDENCE TO JOINT COMMITTEE

Editorial Views Criticised

To the Editor of "Punch."

SIR,—Can it also be said that drawn to my mind of domestic content in your issue of June 15, entitled "Mr. Sastry's Evidence"? The question whether Mr. Sastry's quiet brook flows under examination in the latter where opinions evidently differ radically but there are some very important inaccuracies which command attention.

In the first place, it is not true, as recently alleged by Mr. Sastry, that he was a witness on behalf of the Government of India, that Government had expressed views which while they were in important issues all the same, nevertheless Indians in agreement with those who represented Indians in East Africa would stand by them necessarily. It is the more so correct to say that the East African Indians were not chiefly to be regarded as Indian people situated in East Africa. The Government of India's railways in the past supported rather than the local representatives of Indian firms, who were happy in the closest co-operation of railway officials with the Government of the Government of Kenya, who would have been bound to assume that the views of that Government or its agents might have differed from their own.

It is quite apparent that the Europeans in Kenya do not, if anything, exceed the Indians in the understanding Mr. Sastry is right to convey that the Europeans are even less a present place on a far higher level than Indians politically and economically. This is a fact that is well known and well known. But the understanding would be the reverse, namely, that of great inferiority of that conveyed to Mr. Sastry, it does not in any way represent the views of the Kenyan Indians, and we do not accept any such opposition.

Finally, our case, it is agreed with Mr. Sastry, regards mainly of Native Indians, and not of Indian, desirably small. The Indian will possess, however, as not. The views of the European Indians on this matter are exactly similar to those of Mr. Sastry, and they have no given any justification for being believed to possess any "apparently" different from it.

To the Editor of "London Daily Mail and Empire."

"Our own report made it perfectly clear that Mr. Sastry's evidence before the Government of India and the Indian evidence before the Joint Committee could not be relied upon. In the East African Indian case had to be specially pleaded for, but not denigrated in East Africa." Mr. Phadke's prestige stands high in the country, and his impression left upon the public and, we believe, upon the Committee itself, was that Mr. Sastry, whatever his technical standing, was leading for the Indian case a practical indication of that fact is that the whole of his morning case was given to the evidence alone, whereas the afternoon session sufficed for the testimony of two Indians from Kenya and one from Uganda.

Mr. Patel says that Kenya Indians condemn the last Europeans in the Colony as at present placed on a far higher level than Indians politically and economically. Their times show that Mr. Sastry said in reply to Lord Milner, "when this work is concerned, Indians always live up to more than their terms." Indians, he says, live up to more than their terms in far less unequal terms. The European is far away on a higher level, and he is therefore not well situated to understand the African mind."

With regard to the common toll, our point was that Mr. Sastry emphasised that the accession of Native to the electoral system would be one of the signal benefits of a uniform toll, whereas we certainly understood Mr. Phadke, the head of the two Kenya Indian representatives, to urge that the Indians should, on the contrary be encouraged to vote themselves into improvement of his own institutions and methods, encouraged to look forward to the use of the vote of the people of Western Democracy.

AFRICA

SIR ALFRED SHARPE'S WARNING

To Danger in the Shire Valley

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—A very interesting article appeared in the "Standard" of June 15 on the subject of the variations in level of Lake Nyasa and the Shire River. Dr. Dixey who gave especially full the question of the cycles of from ten to eleven years in variations of the lake level and consequently of the river.

I should like to get some idea of the main initial question of cause and effect, and shall be glad to receive any information you may have to offer. As long as it has been, the conditions existing in the lake have been practically identical. The lake, which is situated in a basin, is periodically close to Lake Tanganyika. In 1888 Mr. Stanley visited Lake Tanganyika and found the lake impeded, and have been, both by the valley of the River Lukuga. At that time Lake Tanganyika was about three feet higher from the evidence which he gathered. He said that the lake had been steadily rising for a number of years, and he then prophesied that eventually it would break through its dam, and discharge into the Shire. This actually happened a few years later. In 1891 Lake Tanganyika rose to a level equal to that of the Lukuga, and according to the evidence of Mr. Dixey, it washed away everything before it, and became a rapid torrent discharging eventually into the Upper Congo. (I do not know whether the Lukuga is still running, or whether it has again broken again).

Dr. Dixey is quite correct in his statement on the rises which have been taking place during the last few years in Lake Nyasa. Between 1888 and 1891 the lake was rising down the Shire River, which was then being steamed up to Fort Johnston, the base of the s.s. "Dundee," which ran sail on the river between Fort Johnston and the Lake North Shore, about 6 miles.

Afterwards, as the flow down the Shire began gradually diminishing owing to the gradual fall in level of Lake Nyasa, until eventually the level of the lake entirely closed up. After this, the growth of vegetation in the bed of the Shire went on rapidly, causing an entire block and eventually preventing any water from Lake Nyasa passing out. Owing also to tidal floods in the Nkasi River, a sand bar has been built up completely across the old course of the Shire River, a few miles below the southern end of Lake Malombe, as the lake is called.

Lake Malombe having thus no exit, has continued to rise during years, has filled up Lake Malombe which is equally with the same level as Lake Nyasa, and the water is now fully preventing the running down the old course of the Shire River, by the Nkasi bar and the result that the whole bed of the Shire for many miles above its course is entirely grown up with vegetation. What will probably happen now is that Lake Nyasa will continue to rise until it starts overflowing the bar south of Lake Malombe, and will then burst through the barrier and follow its old course for a period.

What will exactly happen when this burst takes place, if it does, is hard to foretell, but I should say that there will be great havoc down the Shire Valley, and it is quite possible that the Chrome Railway Bridge will be carried away.

Whether it would be advisable in the meantime to endeavour to open a small channel at the Nkasi bar or not only Dr. Dixey, who is more or less on the spot can say, but I think that the possibility of a great future flood down the Shire River should be considered.

St. Stephen's Club,
London, S.W.

Your faithfully,

ALFRED SHARPE.

POINTS FROM OUR BETTER BAG

"You have improved East Africa wonderfully in the year or two past, and it is the first paper I read when the mail arrives. I don't miss it, and forever see it again." — *Well-known Kenyan collector.*

SAFETY COGS TO WORK

An Eventful Day in Dar es Salaam

Special to *the Standard* from East Africa by H. R. DUNN

But I did never tell you about the day I spent looking for work in Dar es Salaam," asked Sita.

"Tell me about it."

Well, back at the beginning of my stay here a peculiar idea, which seemed to give me more comfort than was when I was really only a tramp. I had been getting some small wages for my work, but the idea of being a tramp again was too much for my mind. Now I forgot my *bawani*, so I got the name of my friend, where he *bawani* pressed my name on a piece of paper and said I had earned a week for the first two months. He did not mind but said that as I had no money or clothes, and I had no master to whom I must give some pay. After a long talk *Brown* gave me some money and clothes and ticket for the railway because I left the white man's place and then I did not want to work or go home.

"What you old rascal. What you mean to say the first time the man's master paid advance and then ran away?"

"Not you and I ran away, because afterwards I saw him again and he asked me if I wanted work, just I said 'yes' and he gave me some money. He did not know me in the papers and gave me name of another friend. I never told *Brown* an advance goes to the white men. They give it they run away, the son went to the white men."

"But it was hard work. I lifted many loads, and asked a friend what was in the box? He said 'nothing' and he showed me how to find out. First he looked to see if there was a white man looking then when he saw it was nothing he watched, he lifted up the box and dropped it, after water he collected the box, in water it was red like blood and my friend said it was bad to drink, so I took some water to wash me thirsty and a small of tomatoes."

Laughing I suggested that the water had been drunk.

It seems *bawani* but it was not good medicine. It made me very thirsty and I told my friend I recently some more cases came along one of which he dropped. A white liquid came out like water and we drank a lot. Very soon I felt as I met sick and I crawled into a bomaaching there and went to sleep at once. It was getting dark when a white man along with a white woman said that I was drunk. *Brown* I was not drunk as I had not drunk more than one bottle."

"That was the stuff, Saa."

"I don't know this has to drink for the men who I believe."

"Very nice too! You must have got out of a bottle of it."

"May be *bawani* he asked me what I had been drinking, and I told him the pail which my friend had used to collect the liquid. There was still a lot in the pail, but I did not want it. The askar told it, and said it was a very bad *bawani* but he took some more and then again when I had

Then the askar said that he was ill with fever and just stopped, and I told him to watch him as there was nothing he was going to take me there to. For being ill he said "you would be under no man's prison."

Now, *bawani* always very bright and I didn't even try to get the *bawani* over it, I got good food and clothes to wear. The white men might know me as another night the *bawani* told me about the advances he had made and he said "The *bawani* was sent to this man because he had a box as open as a book, the first one and the *bawani* said to him that

he would be sent on to the Customs. Nobody could tell me what I was doing, I was not doing anything, he said he was not doing anything wrong. I pointed right and left and he said "I know which way we are going". I said "I am not a car stopper". I told the *bawani* that he had no *bawani* and he swore and said that he had only just gone out. It was a great affair in the *bawani* and when me a *bawani* and said that there was no need for me to tell the *Brown* Master. When he said me a *bawani* I said "I don't know."

Brown wanted to get to the *bawani* so as to tell the *bawani* and that he sent to his land, after the *bawani* went to a small white ball and by a tree saw two men bending over a box. There were no *bawani* in the box, so I went quietly behind them to watch. They were dividing some money and were quarreling. Suddenly they saw me. They both jumped up and rushed off into the bushes. Now *bawani* this was very strange, looked into the box and there were three *bawani* inside, but I did not know who they were. I did not follow them, and I am not *bawani*.

"It will have my doubts about me," *Saa* told me, what happened to the money?"

"But that was different. I took as I had left it by the *bawani* somebody would have stolen it."

"Quite right, you old rascal." *Brown*, it had been a very good day for us, had received much *bushish*. Young *bawani* was going to *Uganda* to buy a new *bawani* when I went to *Tanganyika* and thank God I put the *bawani*'s hat and coat in the trunk, and the *bawani* made of a bush as many white men walk along there it was bound to be caught once."

"It would have been interesting to hear *bawani* calculations about the loss of his hat and trunk," thought as my old servant lapsed into a silence which I suspected that he had but relived an old episode.

UGANDA PLANTERS AND TANGANYIKA

Annulation of Major Ronson's Evidence

Mr. S. H. F. Smith, President, Mr. W. B. Hall, Vice-President, and Mr. H. Macleaving and Captain P. L. Gulliford, members of the Committee, have issued a formal repudiation of Major Ronson's statements to the Joint Parliamentary Committee that planters in Uganda are not interested in the Tanganyika Mandate, and would just as soon see it go back to Germany. Their repudiation states: "Considering the high proportion of Uganda planters who were on active service in Tanganyika, we cannot imagine that these opinion would have our approval." We, on behalf of the Uganda Planters Association, desire clearly and definitely to associate our Association from such unfounded opinions as reported."

~~Some Stories of My Life~~

and it seems that Great Britain are in a happy condition, but the Native thought in very much the same way as did his master. "Jacob Kibby," the Russian Jew, had difficulties in finding a number of retainers, and when he asked them if they would go off, "Business carried on speaking of State," was the answer.

Since 1890 I have imported Rhubarb from India, and I am now the largest holder of the "White Radish," which is said to be one of the "four precious herbs" of the "Four Precious

Herbs of India." Native believe that they have lost to their European masters another of food, when I told them that the best Rhubarb comes from China.

They do not have a proverb to No effect that goes like this: "He who never has praised his mother's cooking."

Mr. T. R. Costiloe, D.B.E., Provincial Commissioner of Madras in assessing the Russo-Japan War compensated in which I took the side of Russia, told me "Mother's rule with him brings blessing." — Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Singapore, is buried in his "bed" in Bay of Salams.

The enemy we have to fight in Africa today is not savagism; it is the non-Christian religious forces of the East; the forces of a secular civilisation.

The Rev. Archdeacon G. C. H. speaking in Nairobi in 1888 said:

"The language of the people of this hemisphere is English. I was recently successful in writing for the first time when a part of the British Empire here in Africa owned largely by the French, in Malaya, fearing at North Borneo, that it would be captured. Is it not one of the main objects of expansion that while Egypt had over two hundred and ten thousand years of civilisation behind the walls of the pyramids, the first efforts from Western Europe were founded thirty years ago?" — Sir R. G. Keppel.

A big business is done in Nyanza, the tea is in many ways one of old coffee, and the largest plantations in Nyanza than any elsewhere in Africa, for coffee and tea there's plenty of cold water, the though, though, the two large cut trees that just crossed cross-sticks of law made into sections and just across from each other, and all the others, a pair, "A Cut Tree" is a name in another to show in leather record.

The Great District of Nyasaland is the shelter of the Quakers being one of the few that are miles in diameter. After a period of time Europeans, Americans, and others came to it as the largest European producing area in Africa, and in a total area of 15,000 acres they succeeded in 1890 — Mr. A. Condie King, President of the Quakers Association in address to the Government. At one century, Buluwa (Zanzibar) the birth of the Quaker meeting was born in slavery, it was freed from the slave trade and overseers, some of whom are well known. The business is conducted on the same principles as those of white workers, and in India there is no such thing as a barrier of race, sect, or creeds. — Mr. Theodore Ruth, who spent four years in India, interceded with the

ministers of God.

I have travelled over large parts of Africa, and includes the Sudan and the last five years, and I scarcely seem to have been away from the two spaces, on land or the sea. Roads. Yet, unless the greater part of it is in the desert, which can be seen deserts, find as we drive along the roads, the towns, ditches and up on the hills, the imperceptible by a lounge or a stubble of grass.

WHO'S WHO

With a prize brooch

MONTE CARLO

During his early years in Africa, Mr. Grange-brook has travelled in Ethiopia, East, Central and South Africa, and in East Africa, Horn of Africa in 1894, he served as a sub-lieutenant and caught in various capacities in the field and on the staff of the British Army, and in 1895 he was mentioned in despatches, he retired with the rank of Captain.

In Africa, after his retirement, he managed the Tanganyika business of the East African Agency, a company he founded, and in 1895 his present company of Grange-brook, Bawle & Co., Ltd., cotton merchants and closely connected with him, he is a director, was formed with headquarters in London. He is also managing director of a number of companies, of which he is a director and managing director, and sales manager of the musical instruments and musical publications.

He has been lately a social official, European member of the Standard Fire Fund Council, and is a member of the Standard Fire Fund Committee. He is a member three times chairman of the Standard Chamber of Commerce, and is a vice-chairman of the Royal East African Agricultural Association and of the Aero Club of East Africa. About ten days ago, he met a long-gone old friend, who is still in the same place, his son, Dr. Charles Grange-brook, younger than the present Duke of Cambridge, and a man of great energy and spright. Recently he and his wife, the brilliant Miss of Colmar, France, have

PERSONALIA.

Mr. F. J. Edward, Director of Old Rome, from Nairobi.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Harry W. G. H. D. C. M. from Nairobi.

In addition to his regular pioneer, Mr. present staying in Scotland.

Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Spender, London, have returned to Africa.

Mr. S. G. Studdert, who is on his way back to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. J. Nield has assumed command of the Uganda Fire Service.

Mr. J. M. L. D. C. M. is now back again from the Royal Police Force.

Mr. A. P. Price, Assistant District Officer in Mombasa, is now stationed in Semien.

Captain Graham Waters is now Superintendent of the Police in the Western Province of Uganda.

Major E. A. S. Bratton was recently invested with the Q.B.E. in Livingston, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, the Mombasa Municipal Union Castle Line, reached England on Monday.

Captain F. D. Mac Donald has assumed command of the 1st (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Reddick, who have arrived here from Europe, staying at Hotel Victoria, Belgium.

Ranking Pioneers are spending a short holiday in Leopoldville.

Major and Mrs. C. L. Walsh left Mombasa last Saturday on the "Matiana" and are due in London on June 10.

Mr. J. P. Scott, Staff Surveyor and Mr. J. W. Williams, Omani District Officer, are leaving from Uganda.

Mr. J. B. Boone, M.C., has returned to London after the native tour round the South African coast.

Mr. J. B. Thompson, of Mombasa, Wk. 10, has been appointed Surveyor of the Boundary Commission for the African Great Lakes for the next six months.

Dr. Edgar B. Arnold was recently elected Secretary of the Church of England Chaplaincy in Kenya Colony.

Mr. Leslie Luxley, who was last year sent by the Government to visit Kenya as a member of a scientific survey party.

Miss E. Morton, the English actress, who has been writing for the "Daily Mirror" and "Illustrated," has been in Nairobi.

Dr. Francesco Gatti, of Vicksburg, Portofino, these East African ports, mostly to attend a flight from Zimbabwe to Lashio.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Kenya and Uganda, is in the absence of Captain G. E. G. Bale.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden were the guests of the Duke and Duchess of York on their arrival on Saturday evening last week.

Captain J. R. Eden, of the Segu Sugar Estates, Portuguese East Africa, has returned to his duties as a solicitor in this country.

Dr. A. P. Paterson, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, leaves Marseilles on Saturday to return to the colony from leave.

Mrs. A. T. Finch, who are outward bound to East Africa, Dar es Salaam, have both shown themselves when anthrophages.

Mr. Michael Moses, M.P., has been re-elected a member of the Uganda Central Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Committee.

Mr. E. Somer and Miss Sophie Biemer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Biemer of Nairobi, were recently married in the Kenyan capital.

The Rev. Thomas Turnbull, a missionary at Kisumu, of the Church of Scotland, and Edinburgh Society, is spending a holiday at home.

Mr. T. E. Payne, who is on the staff of one of Stewart Williams' enterprises in the Belgian Congo, has arrived home on holiday.

Sir Stewart Sykes, Tanganyika's new Governor, is expected to visit Tanga last week on his way to Arusha, Mosh, and possibly Arusha.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, Clerk to the Legislative Council, who has on his return arrived in the Territory for the past twelve days.

Mr. Rupert Hay has assumed the duties of Town Surveyor of Blantyre, Nyasaland, the former holder being Mr. K. Ryan.

Mr. J. B. Scott, South Surveyor of Tanganyika, now of the Boundary Commission in conjunction with Mr. J. B. Thompson, of Mombasa, will be the African Great Lakes Boundary Commissioner.

EAST AFRICA

During the absence overseas of Colonel Sir C. M. G. D. O. M. H. Turner, K.C.B., M.A., the following officers have been appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Commission in South Africa and Kenya:-

The successor of the deputys in Johannesburg is Dr. D. J. P. Parker, who served throughout the South African campaign with the South African forces.

There is a fresh change in Uganda, where Mr. L. G. Palmer has been appointed member of the Finance Committee, which is assessing the financial resources of Uganda.

Mr. R. J. Nicholson, of the Public Works Department of the Federated Malay States, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia as an Administrative Officer.

Mr. J. G. Buckley, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Commissioners in Tanganyika, who is returning to Dar es Salaam via the Game, has served in East Africa since 1914.

The Duke of Northumberland has presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, the skin and skull of a young species of bushbuck shot by him in Abyssinia.

Captain F. Minnery, M.C., 19th M. G. B. R. Engineers, in Tanganyika, who is on leave from Africa, has kept rifle shot. He was first promoted to Tanganyika three years ago.

Misses P. R. O'Sullivan, Mrs. H. B. Haynes, and Misses A. L. Astbury are on their way to Dar es Salaam to take up their first appointments in the Tanganyika Provincial Administration.

Mrs. G. Resell, who has served in the Tanganyika Provincial Administration for the past eight years, for the last two years in the Mombasa Province, is now in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Leonard B. Longhurst, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Longhurst, of Ilford, and Mrs. Mary Blatchford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Blatchford, recently married in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Eugene Ramsden, who showed such interest in African affairs while he was a member of the House of Commons, has joined the board of Messrs. A. and C. Hartley and Co. Ltd.

Commissioner F. M. Reynolds, formerly of Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, has granted over 300 new members for the Royal Empire Society during his present tour of South America.

At the annual meeting of the Australia branch of the following officers were elected for 1931:- President, Mr. McLean; Vice-President, Mr. J. E. van Tuyne; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. van Tuyne.

Mr. J. H. Pitt, who is on his return from Tanganyika, has served in the Posts and Telegraphs Department since 1914, presents to which he was in the British postal service for thirty years.

Mr. W. M. Moore, M.A., has accepted the appointment of Inspector in Kenya, replacing the late Mr. G. B. Piger.

Mr. C. H. Morris, M.A., has been appointed to Palestine.

Mr. M. H. Tilbrook, barrister in the Kampala Courts, Moody and Tilbrook, Esq., we are glad to learn, has resigned any seat in County as the result of his recent appointment to Uganda a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. F. T. Kingsford, son of Mr. Kingsford, the Asha scion, was married at Barnet last week to Miss L. Butler, a daughter of Major and Mrs. Alfred Butler of Ramsgate House, Canterbury, Qxon.

Mr. H. H. Tucker, Hon. Member for Ward, member of the Kenya Legislative Council, of the Nairobi North constituency, has arrived in this country. During his absence abroad Mr. H. H. Tucker is acting in his stead.

Mr. C. W. Hayes-Sadler, who is due to leave Marseilles for Mombasa at the end of this week, has been in the Kenya service for the past eleven years. During this time he served with the Royal Engineers, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force.

Captain G. T. Howland, C.V. of the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Mafenge, and Captain A. D. F. Finnis and Capt. R. C. Thacker of the 2nd Battalion have left Tanzania on leave.

The Duke of Aosta, first cousin of the King of Italy, who died last week, was an elder brother of the Duke of Abruzzi, who has travelled widely in East Africa and devoted himself enthusiastically to the development of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. S. Darwen are both leaving to spend a holiday in Kenya. Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Walmsley, Mrs. Kay, former Mayors of Darwen, and his sister, Mrs. C. G. Jackson, who has been in the Colony since 1919.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Edgar Patrick Sewell, the Northamptonshire Regiment, son of the late Mr. F. N. Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, of Jinja, Uganda, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Toyne, of Cheltenham.

The late Frederick Jackson, Colonial Fund has been endowed with a total of £176, which is to be expended in a memorial plaque to Sir Frederick and in two cases for the School of Higher Studies in the Nairobi, which opened in 1929.

The annual meeting of the Kenya and the Sudan Association will be held in the Home Office Hall of the Clarence Hotel, Westminster, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, July 16th. Bishop Gresham will preside and Sir Nigel Diamond, Mr. Horace Rowley, and Mr. G. C. Masson will speak.

July 9, 1931.

PERSONAL (Continued).

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. H. Huntley arrived at Mombasa last week, having flown from Hong Kong, South Africa, and East Africa in their "Puss in a Boot" machine. They spent a few days in Nairobi en route. Since departure, they have travelled without incident, and Mr. and Mrs. Huntley have come over to us.

The following officers have been elected to the Tanganyikan Council of Commerce for 1931: President, Rev. J. G. Cooper; Vice-President, Mr. V. A. Derbyshire; Committee, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. John Gray and Mr. F. H. P. Ford. Mr. F. H. P. Ford has the secretarial duties as President during the past year.

The Bishop of Digras is appealing for £2,000 towards the fund to repair church buildings, five of which which were damaged by the recent cyclone. Girls should be sent to Miss C. P. O'Dwyer Barry, Lowe Hall, Worfelds Bridge, north of the Bishop's residence at the Head, Headway, Chelmsford, S.W. 1.

Major A. G. Johnson, who for the past two years has been in charge of railway construction work in Uganda, showed his films of life in East Africa last week to students and nurses at the Nsasa Hospital and Nsasa Hospital. Parts of his film were taken from the front of an engine while other shots were of road travel and Native life.

Mr. T. W. Brigden, English connection in South Africa, who will be well remembered by "East Africa," as having taken charge of H.M. East African Dependencies, travelled into London Office in London for a conference before the caravans came to existence, and his way back to Lutonness was accompanied by Sir. Major and Miss Brigden.

Professor K. M. Grubb, about 80 years old, is going for Zanzibar to report upon the glove industry. He has been Professor of Forestry at Oxford since 1919, and has directed the Imperial Forestry Institute since 1924. Joined the Indian Forestry Service in 1897, he served for a time as Deputy Commissioner of Forests in Burma, subsequently the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun from 1901 till 1915, being then appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India and Controller of Timber Supplies. He has previously visited East Africa.

Captain G. C. Greswold-Greswell-Williams, who died last week at Balaclava, our Worcestershire, of the Royal Engineers, had for many years large properties in Kenya, and his grave is situated in Nairobi and his game shooting in the Colony, where he spent much of his time. During the East African campaign, in which Greswold-Williams was serving there, he was court-martialled for breach of permission, martial law damages of £500 being given against him. Subsequently he married his second wife, and died in the late Mr. Leslie Couper. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Mr. S. Mulligan, who recently spent some time in England and East Africa, was last week made a member of the D. of Edinburgh University, U.M.I.C.R., and of the Secretary of the International Commission of the Society of the members of the Royal Engineers Training Commission, received an honorary D.L. at this same time.

Mr. S. Mulligan, formerly Director General of Agriculture in India, and latterly of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is touring Northern Rhodesia to inquire into agricultural matters with the object of assisting the Government on means of fostering a general development of the industry. He has already visited Northern Rhodesia, and one of his chief recommendations regarding the amount of land which should be made available for settlement in the near future.

At last we reported Dr. Edward Langham Smith, who returned to this country at the end of last year after spending six years in Uganda, had been killed through his car plunging 50 feet down the top of the Avon Gorge, Bristol. At the inquest a verdict of suicide was returned, the jury stating that he was unable to say what was the cause of Shadwell's mind. He will be remembered by many of our readers in Uganda as an administrative officer who during his stay there was stationed at Arua, and who was retired from the service because of ill-health.

We regret to record the sudden death at the military hospital of Major T. E. Clapp, D.S.O., M.C., the Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. His career was a remarkable one, for after being a student gardener at Kew, by study in his spare time, passed the B.Sc., Ph.D., and D.Sc. examinations at London University, was appointed there as Assistant Conservator, and finally appointed there as Assistant Conservator, and finally Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Gold Coast, and Assistant Director of the Botanic Gardens in Singapore before being posted to Kew as Assistant Director. On the retirement of Sir David Stirling in 1922, during the War Dr. Clapp served with the Middlesex Regiment and on the Staff, gaining the M.C. and brevetting with the rank of Major. His scientific work was mainly in forestry and plant pathology, on which subjects he wrote a number of articles. He visited East Africa on several occasions.

DEATH OF SIR EDGAR BERNARD PASHA.

SIR EDGAR BERNARD PASHA, K.B.E., M.G., who died in Malta on Friday, at the age of sixty-four, will be remembered for his work in organising the financial side of the Sudan. Presenting the battle of Khartoum in which he earned ten dispatches and a brevet majority, he assumed the duties of Financial Administrator of the Sudan, the revenue of the Sudan was nil, and the British and Egyptian Government had to supply it £1,450,000 to balance the accounts. After he retired twenty years later, the revenue exceeded £1,400,000 and the accounts closed without deficit, although the Government gave no regard to him. He handled the financial situation during the War period with particular ability, and successfully negotiated the loan for the construction of the Makwet, and the town of Kassala. He was twice married and leaves a widow, a son and a daughter and a young son.

DOCTORING AFRICAN SAVAGES.

By Schweitzer's Frank Account of His Work.

FOR a week he was come out here to doctor savages. His story is volumed Dr. Albert Schweitzer's "Aardonate Outburst," of nervous irritation at his experiences in trying to deal with the physical and spiritual troubles of the Natives of the French Gaboon. The West Coast of Africa, forest country, ten days Schweitzer having already built a hospital on the banks of the Ogooue River in 1910, returned him to resume his missionary work. Therefore from the Prijneval Forest ("Black," 65), he honestly and frankly recounts his experiences.

"Naturally enough, in that climate, he carries his first medical instruments and had to start all over again. The people were as rude difficult, one unlicensed him of being a common swindler."

"I saw them take the man out of the hospital in the evening," he cried, "and he was alive. Then came the doctor. He was alone in that house all night. In the morning they brought him out dead. Evidence to the doctor killed him. He was a white human legend who allowed to go around in what they shut up in the black ones."

These laid bare characteristic Colossus of the African."

"The difference of attitude man towards people he does not know is beyond anything we can conceive. I asked a man who was sitting by the fire, and whose son brother he was nursing, to lend me hand with the stretcher. He pretended not to hear, and on my repeating the request so many more times, she answered quite calmly, 'so No.' The formula she recites is, 'If the Balde tribe, I am a Bapuna!'"

The year after saw an exceptional rainfall in the Ogooue district with heavy floods:

"Then there would be little occasion to remember the Native, as I never experienced greater than the flood. This gives a shock to many Christians because since the Native languages have no words for summer or winter, the missionaries have translated the promise of God as it is recorded after the Flood: 'While the earth remaineth, we will see an other season, day and night shall never come again; they come to be told why not? the weather is bad.' The Bible says it will."

Two miserable misery patients were declared they were too weak to walk and nevertheless managed to climb the trees and steal the nuts, and "managed successfully notwithstanding care of the infirmaries and with but little help from the growing season." The patients hence the invaluable beans and palms of the mission rather than go away towards the forest to get firewood. One of the household words of the missionaries was: "How foolish Africa would be without its savages!" Dr. Schweitzer could find no savers, though he could have had fifty Native clerks without trouble!

How true it is, as all the civilized world has not begun with reading and writing, so with manual labour. The Natives learn to use their hands, and that work is all the time to use their hands. Much work is done. "Had I any say in the matter, in black and white, I allowed to learn to read and write, and to engage in some trade. Native children, however, with similar surroundings of the home and their environment, there be a good basis for a further advance, and therefore I am in full agreement with Mr. Morgan, and if the Native can be advanced to a certain point, he can just save us from a complete breakdown of our commerce with Central Africa. There are enough resources in Central Africa to make a link between the two worlds, and bring them together."

He notes the African savages as "not capable of work, I beging assued by the Devil himself."

and thinks about myself. Suddenly I catch sight of a white ant stung by an insect which has been my victim. He tries to catch it with his hand and says, "I am an intelligent animal, and that wood about camp, myself. You're lucky. I never, in my whole life, keeping a intellect, but I am a nice boy."

That Dr. Schweitzer and his devoted colleagues men and women, really loved the Native in the most disinterested form the self-sacrificing work they did for them. This book should be given into the hands of every candidate for missionary work in tropical Africa and of those putting political effect to believe that the Africa is already fit for the responsibilities of self-government. It almost seems that nothing will persuade the latter of their own misconceptions but the neophyte, at least to Africa, with a clear understanding of what was left them free from the guidance which surrounds mission work as seen from Europe. Most incoming missionaries would still go, but they would be few people before they started.

Schweitzer has done good work in many fields of endeavour, but nothing better than his work at Lumbangue Hospital, which is greatly

MIGRATORY BIRDS IN AFRICA.

ENGT Bergman, a well-known Swedish naturalist, writes as follows: "As a child, the grey heron, coming from the south, was the commonest and most numerous, with children concerning itsosity, while other were. As he grew older, he determined to solve the mystery, and in 'With Migratory Birds to Africa' (paper 60, 6d.) relates of his researches and discoveries. The result is most charming book."

On the White Nile, where Mr. Bergman last found migratory rakes; he was surprised to discover that most people by the crocodiles, which he measured to be eighteen feet long, the remarkable fact that the birds which settle in Bock on the Ogabe right among the crocodiles have no fear whatever of the reptiles, and seem to be naturally enemies established.

In the Netha he took himself contentedly to the mud bank, laid himself upon two high tufts, which were not just perfectly dry, but more than half dry, made a crawling world."

On the other hand the crocodile exerted extremely vicious and肆虐的, not contenting for the best pieces of the shore. One turned over a bigger bird,

raised himself up on the water, and opened his jaws after the manner of a bowing deer. From his wide green throat the din an awfully loud roar, like a lion's roar. Beyond words can be said of the author, who managed to photograph the crocodile in the very act and art of doing so. It is a marvellous picture, as we indeed almost of the forty-five illustrations.

THE MARKETING OF WOOL.

When farmers in East Africa desire to understand the market, a student of wool, of English wool, and of the marketing of wool, "Wool," (Volume 1, Ed. 1912) by Mr. A. F. Gossess, M.C., a South African expert in the book, a comprehensive study of organisation of the marketing of wool, discusses the distribution and sales by local and "central" sections and Special trades, co-operative marketing, statistics, and other information, and the marketing of the trade. Sections are devoted to the production, manufacture and preparation of wool for the market. The book can be thoroughly recommended.

LEOPOLD II. AND THE CONGO.*Compte Rendu de Lichbervelde's book.*

LEOPOLD II., King of the Belgians, and founder of the Congo Free State, has had, during a long time, for his vindication as a great and benevolent sovereign, many a laudatory pamphlet, but the "Leopold of the Belgians" (London, 1885) by Comte Louis de Lichbervelde, goes far to do justice to his subject.

Few Europeans to-day realise that when the European Powers were busily dividing up Africa, King Leopold obtained from England, at least of the left bank of the Nile, south to Boshador, and sent one of his officers, de Marins, north on a long march with orders to push right as far as Nyasa in order to precede English occupation there. Leopold was a man of big ideas, who risked his private fortune to finance his schemes and above all realises the importance of Stanley's explorations.

The King was the soul of all the expeditions of this kind; he himself assumed in his native government the task of prime minister. He was a constantly hummed-up witness, his attention focused on the chiefs' & explorers' correspondence, with a thousand details, and he made notes in his nervous hand on the documents and files. His immediate assistants were subjected to a double regime of forced labour, and audiences were cited with infinite delay, without intermission from morning to night, until three in the morning. If a foreigner, however, in person, the African government had a very serious account.

The calamities of Roger Casement, who was hanged during the war for high treason, "and for being a traitor to his country," were the source of much of the criticism directed against Leopold and his Congo Free State.

The colonial policy of Leopold II. had its errors and its faults, the principal reproach being that it did not at first respect the native populations. The Free State grew in strength and became more and more commercially profitable. It is this reason for condemning the same as to those which the populations it rules over are subject to, which the populations it rules over are subject to? "Speaking generally, the missionary bishop about the abuses charged to his Administration, Leopold II. said: 'We could not, I am afraid, have done otherwise, had we not done so, we should have been regarded as traitors to our country. There will be difficulties, there will be disputes, sometimes violent fights. Insults and aspersiones will be heaped upon the earth, the measurements of God and the salvation of souls is comprehendible to us, but the salvation of souls is to go on, in the way of the Congo.'

That casuistry is Leopold's own *apologia*. His chief argument is the Congo Free State, and the heroism of its own people, Belgian and natives, from an assault by unprovided German attack. Today it is one of the great countries of the world, and no man can put a limit to the possibilities of its future. Belgium, which during Leopold's lifetime never failed to full interpretation of the "charitable" movement, in Central Africa, has now won the laurels of his son, and the rights and techniques of empire are complete. The right of war must be curtailed by his Books and Mr. J. H. Reid on his Statute Book.

A useful book on a difficult subject, interesting, and composed in a lucid style. The art of shooting, with various modes of marksman-like, in opinion, is well balanced, swing and physical actions are discussed with advantage to the reader. The second section dealing with game is, however, naturally, of little African interest, but is full of acute observations and firsthand experiences which make instructive reading for any sportsman.

TUKE'S PEOPLES OF NIGERIA.*Anthropological Study by Dr. G. K. Meek.*

One of the few important ethnographical officers of the African Services are justly entitled to a sheaf of titles, and the latest product is "Nigerian Kingdoms: An Anthropological Study of the Jukun-speaking Peoples of Nigeria" (Reuter), 12s. 6d. in one volume of 500 pages, with 2 maps and 147 illustrations, in which Mr. G. K. Meek has recorded his work among a most interesting and unexplored people.

The similarity of many of the customs of the Jukuns in common with regard to these cattle in Uganda on the one hand and in ancient Egypt on the other is strikingly remarkable. The influence of a single tribe connected with their women, is instructive as affecting the relations of tribes with tribes. The sketch photographs and oil-paintings (pp. 194, 277, 308, 310) are particularly good, and students of the problem of Zulu cattle folklore will find an absolutely new theory that baboons of pure African origin, no longer in Africa, could have built up such a complex of baulked and curved lines as are common to both Jukun shrines and the temples of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Meek's valuable work will be welcome to all students of African anthropology for its method and for its results.

SUDAN ALMANACK.

The Sudan Almanack, 1s. 6d., is a small booklet containing much valuable information concerning the Sudan, and should be of interest to tourists and visiting business men. It also contains useful maps.

MARKETS OF LONDON.

East African plants, whose curious to know exactly what happens to them when it reaches London for transmutation into money, may enjoy Mr. Cuthbert Mayne's "Markets of London" (Pitman, 1s. 6d.). While exhaustively, the book gives an interesting and clear account of the technique of each market.

MY BEST STORY.

Twenty-one authors, including the late Sir Arnold Bennett, Mr. Michael Aris, Mr. G. C. Chesteron, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, Mr. Somervell Vaughan, Mr. F. Phillips, Mr. Openhenny, "Sapper," Mr. de Vere Stacpoole, Mr. H. A. Beaufort, and Mrs. B. J. Wells, are represented in this excellent volume published by Faber & Faber. At the low price of 3s. 6d. it is excellent value for the reader of short stories.

THE FARMERS OF LEBERBAT.

Miss Nora Stevens has done something of the genius of the late Dr. Schreiner in depicting the life of the Boer back in a life sufficiently primitive, dull and sordid from the British point of view, but instinct with primitive passion. The student of Africa as a whole cannot afford to neglect this aspect, and the author of "The Farmers of Leberbat" (Thornton Butterworth, 7s. 6d.) is certainly competent. A gloomy but instructive book.

STORING AND CATALOGUING INSECTS.

An exceedingly useful paper—Bullock's Note on the entomological effect of the Wellcome Trophy Research Laboratory at Khartoum, has been compiled by Mr. Bedford, an assiduous collector, on the methods adopted in the Museum for the organisation of the insect collection and the systematic compilation of records. It is intended for the professional entomologist, for the amateur, and for the general collector of insects in the tropics, with other professionals in mind. For the amateur the following advice is given: "Over the insect collection, a large number of labels and storage boxes and sheets of adhesive labels, and a piece of formation paper, index cards, and the like, will be saved, and a disappointment avoided, by a study of the methods how plants are dried, and stored at the disposal of experts."

THE TROPICS.

EAST AFRICA

MADE TO TAME NATURE

A CENTURY AGO the first "Caterpillar" tractors were built by pioneers on the eastern coast of the United States. Built by pioneers—pioneers—to follow out delta sands that forbade wheel or foot to carve roads from rock cliffs where roads had never been. And ever since then "Caterpillar" track-type tractors have been strong enough to cope with grades and sand, sure-footed enough to ride soft soil and yielding soil, and cheap enough to be widely used on all manner of tasks of farming and road building.

But these tractors have inherited the hardy constitutions of the pioneers—today they are conquering the world's frontiers, hauling wattle in Africa, wresting

coffee plantations in Central America, bulldozing out mining roads through jungles, hauling supplies in the snow-bound North, working land and a busy port for "Caterpillar" in

Gum & Rubber, Aden
Papua, Palau
Borneo, S. Sans.
S. China, S. Korea (Proprietary)
S. Celebes

Nainital, Darjeeling, Jimi
Port Elizabeth
Durban
Gumtreeburg
Witbank

CATERPILLAR TRACTORS
PEORIA, ILLINOIS U. S. A.
Tractype Tractors
Combines
Road Machinery

CATERPILLAR
TRACTOR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

TRADE MARK

© 1935 CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY

ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Published every Thursday, in time to catch the outgoing mail, in America, Canada, and South America.

NO AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS

Until Northern Rhodesia has made substantially greater
advances" says the Imperial Government.

MR. THOMAS, Secretary of State for Colonies, said: After a reply to a question by Mr. J. W. M. Ward regarding proposals for the amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia announced this week in the House of Commons:

"Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are not prepared at the present time to take any steps in regard to the amalgamation of Rhodesia, and they do not yet consider that a conference should be held to see to the consideration of amalgamating Southern Rhodesia with Northern Rhodesia for a Constitutional Union, or for the government of Northern Rhodesia."

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are not prepared at the present time to take any steps in regard to the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia at the present time. They consider that it is still too early to do so, as they have made no development of Northern Rhodesia before any final decision on amalgamation is taken. It must be remembered that it is less than a year since His Majesty's Government assumed direct responsibility for the administration of Northern Rhodesia. Very considerable progress has been made during the past year, and many changes, affecting the fiscal balance of the Native interests of the country, are most certain to result from the development of the mining industry. At present the European population is considerably scattered over a wide extent of territory, where the problems of Native development are in a stage which makes it impossible that His Majesty's Government should bestow upon them, as far as may be, the full measure of their responsibility."

Looking to the Future.

On the other hand, Mr. J. L. S. Smith, Governor, while considering that amalgamation is not practicable now or in the near future, do not wish to neglect the circumstances in their amalgamation principles should circumstances in their colony justify it. He added, and he realises the prejudicial effect it would have in both countries if the refection were regarded as a permanent clause in their constitution. He also said that, for some time to come, Northern Rhodesia should continue to persevere in doing as a separate entity, observing as closely as possible the coordination with its six neighbouring countries with Southern Rhodesia.

His Majesty's Government stressed that, according to the recent misconception, they should be allowed to put the conditions of any scheme of amalgamation on record. Then follows for the discussion, "must make due provision for the maintenance and development of the Native population." This, he said, was necessarily a more separate treatment, as among the natives, possibly no separate treatment could be given for Northern Rhodesia to be made inseparable parts of these two existing Rhodesias. Without going into details on these points, he said, it is sufficient that it should be understood that the territory to be amalgamated with the Southern Rhodesia would not necessarily have boundaries corresponding with the present boundaries of Northern Rhodesia.

It will be recalled that, in order to secure as great a number of constituents as possible, Mr. J. L. S. Smith met the Secretary of State for the Colonies and

arranged, one day ago to-day, to confer with members of the two opposition parties on this matter. The decisions which have announced are, of course, those of His Majesty's Government, but I am happy to think, as the result of the conversation referred to, that they are likely to command the assent of all members of the opposite side of the House." Hear, hear!

NARROW LINKED WITH THE AIR MAIL

Co-operation of Wilson Airways.

An important addition is to be made in the air mail service. It is arranged with the Post Office a Wilson Airways machine will take the mail from Nairobi on Saturday every Wednesday to meet with the Imperial Airways line. So far, no forward mails arrive on Monday and outward posts in the same afternoon, which made it impossible for the post office to reply to correspondence. The new service is to be maintained by the Cables and Wireless telegram from Nairobi.

BRITISH HOMES IN AFRICA

Other Posts for Mr. D. M. Webb's Book.

THE WEST KENT MARCHES.

A old legend that somewhere situated among the junctions of Africa, Asia, and Europe, has been the kingdom of Utopia as a utopias, has been the kingdom of Utopia for ages. East African lugubrious a legend that the British Empire is established in a utopian, determined to be a colony, a fit place for future generations of Britons.

Less than half a century ago the country was

sparsely populated by Native tribes in a state of

savagery whose crude and primitive age

culture gave a bare living. Their activities were

limited by tribal wars where lives were frequently

sacrificed by savagery, and whose period was

reduced by periodic outbreaks of epidemic disease.

The arrival of a highly cultured people, and

colonial experience white race, and its impact

this reign of barbarism now. How have risen to

a multitude of problems racial, economic and political

and did the newcomers face in such new and unfriendly

conditions? What were their relations with the

Native tribes? What was the effect of their presence?

mountainous increasing fear of the Masai, and the

reactions of the Natives to it? What

part have invasions and abductions played in open

up the country, and in Christianising the Natives?

What are the species of the inhabitants to day?

Europeans, Africans, Indians, and Syrians?

From's invention Kenya-Cole appears to have a shack of sorting debate; as Lady Simon has said, "Kenya, of the African-colonial territories, has to possess the greatest power of attracting attention in the British press. Unfortunately much of that attention has taken the form of biased and prejudiced criticism and well-meant but misguided folk, in this country, have taken up the cudgels with more vigour than discretion."

The accusations made must be fairly reserved for the white colonists in Kenya who were, and are, busily employed to try to make a living in a new land and to extend the Empire of Africa. A short note for Mr. Harry Owen, who is responsible for the Colony with wide experience of other lands to tell the public, judiciously facts and read

lands to tell the problems of the Colony in his book "Kenya without prejudice" (published at 5s. 4d. post

free by East Africa, Great Titchfield Street,

W.1).

It is a fascinating book, recommended in an

associative meeting by the Rt. Hon. Sir

John Simon, who visited Kenya last year.

SIR HENRY COBBIN VISITING EAST AFRICA.

Fact Africa learns that, by special arrangement with the Air Ministry, Sir Henry Cobbin, Air Vice-Marshal, Rochester, for East Africa to-morrow, will fly short Bristol seaplane. The machine, which is to be used, is the largest all-metal seaplane in the world, being twice as long as three times as large as the former seaplane. The outward journey will be via Bourgou, Marseilles, Corse, Tunis, Malta, then Alexandria, and thence along the Nile to Lake Victoria.

The purpose of his flight is to carry out an air survey work between Entebbe and Lake Kyoga, Lake Edward, and by water to the islands. The possibility of flying boats travelling from Lake Victoria to the coast of the Atlantic

GORILLAS FOUND IN A NEW REGION

A Surprise for Zoologists.

MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON, the protectress of Simba, who just reached New York after a long twenty-months' trip, mostly in the Belgian Congo, where there were successes as well as failures, says that the gorillas "she saw adults from four feet high up to seven feet tall, and between four and four years old; the third was a *toton* of perhaps six months, as tame and trusting as any chimpanzee." In these latter words is the secret of Martin Johnson's success. As far back as 1926 he had written to the male gorillas to try to get evidence of their becoming tame as gorillas as have been several of the predecessors who reached Europe and America. They also had tried the "Nest" of a particular tree and tame cheetahs and baby-grown Colobus monkeys which appeared to consider them safe. Mrs. Johnson's visit. After that the Martin Johnson collection continues finite if energetic, calculated to attract photo-captors and sensational writers of the American Sunday supplement and women reporters of discussion.

Not in the Albert National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, who spent forty weeks lecturing in the States in October last, report a notable mania born in hell in zoological circles. It has been asserted, by those who think they know and generally believed, that the gorilla is now found in noticeable numbers in that part of the country declared a Reserve by the Germans under the name of the Albert National Park.

The gorillas whom Martin Johnson have brought back with them were not captured "in the regions." But in one very far removed, in which account of the captures there are no gorillas whom anyone has discovered. As many as the baboons in Japan, was the reason given. I asked it, and though this statement must doubtless be *exaggerationem solis*, we admit to greater error than the opinion of creditable and reverend professors spent many months in the pursuit and study of these creatures, that for the opinion of mere plain-throats.

TOP ARISTIC: A HANDBOOK.

Idea spoilt by the type. This pamphlet was produced by any of the European Governments, independently published for Africa and from the publicity and information and observations collected from the Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office. The 30-page booklet is a really artistic production adorned by striking silhouettes and other photo-trap and other illustrations and a map.

0.05 - and we write this with much reluctance, as the scissile handwriting which has been chosen is so ungraciously difficult to read that the author is compelled to use his hands to the detriment of all, and to concentrate upon it, and will not face the strain of the pen. We found it a real effort to read for a short time. On the other hand, the considerations in such a publication surely merit the best reading, for such a mass of material as issues from the printing press, however that no booklets, however attractive illustrated with two definitely studied if its contents do not appeal to the eye. This is a charmingly conceived fine effort, but, unfortunately, by sacrificing utility to sport, unfortunately, by sacrificing utility to sport.

We find it so much a strain that we have not yet come to pass through fine theories after no detailed criticism of the content.

FRANK VIEWS OF THE GORILLA.

By Leslie London Weekly Review.

A long discussion the fight committee held

and while has published some hundred or less

statements. For instance, the author told that

in fact which emerged with startling clarity is that

the grave trouble brewing in Kenya unless something

is done quickly to lift the garrison town of Nairobi

to a status of self-government. It is clear that Native Taxa-

tions too heavy, and the collecting which can

involve disturbance in property belonging to cere-

monies is a factor. There is occasion for a flagrant

indulgence and that the "keystone" of reform

is the establishment of a common roll. We need no

such assertion, though they are quoted

for the information of our readers.

16th inst. (See also *Star* on Dec. 10)

all the way across the Kenya border

should be a thing like a Close Union with

Europe? The fact is that the strongest advocates

of Close Union were the European witnesses from

Kenya, and that there were far stronger ap-

ponents than the Kenyans for spokesmen for our

country, which is improved, than the two

though who came to London at their own risk

were not called to make representations that re-

form which will be demanded more stren-

uously than ever the native representation on the

Kenya Legislative Council, Native Education, and

a drastic revision of the methods by which the whites

commonly profit by taxation of the blacks.

The British weekly news are generally care-

publishing statements without resort to recom-

mendations, even if the deductions from those premises

are somewhat negative. Not often do we see

such statements as this, we quote:

Delicate Children
and Invalids need
VIROL

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the
most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It
is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins
and it has been saving the lives of infants and
invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and
SLEEPLESSNESS.

Virol and Milk is a combination of Virol
with pure full-cream Devonside Milk.
It is the ideal food for the
infant. It is the exact food for
nutritive that enhances the physique.
No added milk is required. Just add hot
water to the Golden Powder.

**VIROL
AND
MILK**

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH.

DISTRIBUTED BY THE EAST AFRICAN TRADE CO., LTD.

1918

ENCOURAGING EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLERS OF CUSTOMS
THAT THE BRITISH East African territories, despite the "greatest difficulties" and invasions by settlers and governments, are the only offshoots of civilised countries in the world during this singular widespread slump seem attributable to their great fertility, the diversity of their production, and the fine state of their European residents who, once there, will encourage them to buy the first parts of the European surplus. As the masters were to retain, it is doubtful.

The official report of the Comptroller of Customs of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate and Nyasaland for the year 1910 has been issued to help show how well East Africa has fared end up in a general good depression. It has, however, been of late years difficult to get reliable statistics of import and export values due to the fact that, though imports and exports increased to 40,992 tons and 40,902 tons respectively in 1910, the value of the principal commodities were right down, so that despite the great fall in world market prices, the value of Kenya produce exported was £676,661, in excess of £629, the total of £2,342,571 having been recorded in the history of the port. Shipments of raw cotton amounted to 2,222,528 lbs., while sugar, £5,571,000, and coffee to 10,000 cwt. In Nyasaland exports were by 2,600 cwt. in 1910. In Nyasaland imports were by 2,600 cwt. in 1910. When imports were considered, the following conditions made against the conditions made in 1910 are in Nyasaland, with the exception of tobacco, the export weight of which has only once been exceeded; there were 1,000 experts, the number produced although of these fibre and tea produced no immediate financial effect, largely some of whom had hitherto been circulated locally in the shape of tea and cotton. The tea was calculated at 10,000 cwt. in 1910. The cotton crop, which in excess of the previous year, had been at £1 per cwt. purchase price fell to 50s. the greater part of the tea, however, as its yield had been greater and he was able to buy a store requirement at greatly reduced prices, regarding export requirements at 20s. almost entirely in account of the lower cost of crop and poorer prices for tea.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE.
The remarks of the Comptrollers of Customs of Kenya and Uganda on the subject of imports in exports, we would note:-
"The present situation is examined from the point of view of world conditions generally," writes Mr. Malins, "and it will be seen that the Comptroller has had the misfortune not only as regards the value of its exports but also respect of the market for principal products. The main advantages of being a trading country are for the goods which by reason of their quality can command a place in the more discriminating overseas markets need not be strained, though some particularly difficult years of depression, but it may not be out of place to invite attention to the urgent necessity of maintaining a high reputation for the quality of their articles in the foreign markets be assured."

Of Tanganyika Mr. Ernest Adams says: "Although in quality, durability and taste the best of the tea of the great export trade showed an improvement, the resultant return in value was 35% less. This loss falls most heavily on the low priced robusta, where it comes from Bukoba, which is Nilotica grown. The European market for robusta also slumped considerably. It is gratifying to learn that a favourable position has already been attained that a uniform high standard of quality is maintained in this product, and the market is holding its own on this market."

The trend of import trade from the United Kingdom in 1910 shows the following: -

| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Kingdom | 459 | 36,827 | 31,156 | 12,020 | 12,020 |
| Canada | 4,336 | 3,602 | 12,301 | 8,440 | 9,982 |
| Australia | 4,156 | 3,606 | 6,510 | 6,245 | 5,562 |
| U.S.A. | 11,757 | 1,201 | 2,257 | 6,816 | 4,485 |
| Germany | 6,212 | 2,909 | 7,549 | 6,027 | 5,977 |
| Japan | 4,336 | 4,022 | 1,230 | 84 | 105 |
| China | 4,156 | 3,606 | 6,510 | 6,245 | 5,562 |
| Other Countries | 5,527 | 5,541 | 22,184 | 17,823 | 17,823 |
| Total | 62,120 | 40,992 | 40,902 | 29,976 | 26,546 |

Great Britain and Nyasaland Trade.

The value of Nyasaland's exports, distributed in three parts of the year, was £1,300,000 in 1910, £1,200,000 in 1911, and £1,200,000 in 1912. The share of the U.K. in the total exports for 1910 was 32%, and twenty years ago, ten years earlier, was 35%. The loss of British trade in 1911-12 was £100,000, but the loss of British trade in 1912-13 was £100,000. The Comptroller of Customs of Kenya and Uganda says that the foreign trade of Kenya has increased 12% to 12.4% while foreign cotton goods have increased 22% to 24.4%. He adds that the trend is due to the business acumen of the local residents who are very willing to grant long credit to the Europeans who extend this credit to their subjects, and that the same original

is this in the case of Warren, is not concerned with the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, but with the foreign trade of itself, and comparative with the foreign countries with the fact that it does not. British merchants will investigate the country of the principal countries, and by one of the most confidential trade, if not all of the trade, is secreted. It is not clear if most of the trade of Rhodesia will be recovered, so far as imports are concerned, trade with the U.K. has increased, the date of the last twenty years, and this is largely because larger areas of Rhodesia are now open to European markets.

Imports added that in 1910 imports from European countries amounted to £1,050,000, and exports to £1,050,000. Ships of chartered.

All these officials stress the importance of confidence in future, while recognising the resilience of the people, of the rôle on the part of the Government, and the rôle of the inhabitants, white and coloured.

East Africa is able to assure that the Secretary State for the Colonies is considering a proposal by the African Government for a dispute by a local investigation Committee to some of the principal African markets, particularly India, the principal European market, particularly India, and other countries. There would probably be at least one official and one unofficial member of such a

JACOB & CO'S.



GINGER NUTS.

Probably there is no more general favourite amongst old fashioned Biscuits than Ginger Nuts. Jacob & Co.'s Ginger Nuts have been steadily gaining in favour with consumers over the years, and the new special tin illustrated above is designed to stimulate this demand.

W. & R. JACOB & CO. LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

EAST AFRICA

JULY 9, 1934

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the purpose of giving the necessary information to the public aid on any matter. One of its chief objects is to contribute to the development of East African trade throughout East and Central Africa, and in this connection it is to be noted that the purpose will be accordingly seconded.

Mr. E. C. H. Tubb, 50 Regent Street, Finsbury, is to head East Africa's Information Bureau.

The amount of豫yika to be given increased from Shs. 200,000 to 250,000.

Twenty visitors to Uganda during March were Belgians and English citizens.

The Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly rejected a motion legalising two strikes.

Messrs. F. G. Gova, Goldman and Gietz have been appointed agents in Britain for Imperial Airways.

A new steamer service has been established between East Africa and the Dutch East Indies.

Messrs. Waller and Chevallier, importers of Messrs. Fison & Sons Ltd., are visiting East Africa.

Following a rise in the price of zinc, the closing of the zinc plant at the Broken Hill Mine has been postponed.

A Wilson Airways Aeroplane recently transported two thousand trout from London to USA, Tanganyika Territory.

Signals are now flown in Kampala to show residents whether an air-mail aeroplane is on its way to Juba from Juba or Mwanza.

An evening newspaper, entitled *The Star*, has been set up in Nairobi by Mr. Alexander Davis, the Kenya journalist and business man.

The Imperial Government is considering a scheme for broadcasting wireless programmes to the Colonies and Protectorates.

Representatives of several Japanese business houses have recently visited Dar es Salaam, with large stocks of samples of cotton piece goods for the bazaar.

During the disturbances caused by incendiarism in the Kikuyu district of Kwango, in the western Belgian Congo, two Europeans are believed to have been killed.

Total imports of merchandise into Nyasaland during the first three months of the year were valued at £155,840 compared with £139,308 in the first quarter of 1933.

At an ivory auction to be held in Dar es Salaam on August 8 the following government trophies will be offered: 43,000 lb. of ivory, 900 lb. hippo teeth and 370 lb. of rhino horns.

The following illustrates a description of Kenya's new Law Courts, the architect for which was Mr. G. Mitchell, is contained in a statement of The Architect and Building News.

The Nyasaland Government is to fit into operation a scheme whereby the sons of European residents in Nyasaland can be employed for road construction and maintenance.

A conference may be held in Addis Ababa in October between representatives of the Ethiopian Government, the Italian Government, and the American Chamber, which recently made a survey of Lake Tana.

The recent review of the Standard Bank of South Africa state that record crops were deducted from practically all States in the Nairobi district. The yield from Kumbwa, Karatu and Shambat districts is expected to be 188,720 acres.

The twenty-first birthday of the Preachers League was celebrated last week at a function at the Albert Hall, with the Prince of Wales attended as the chief guest. Mr. W. H. D. Smith, the founder and president of the League, participated.

The Universities' Mission of Central Africa, under the banner of the Wall of Dame Nelly Monica Qualiffe-Wilson, widow of Mr. H. H. Wilson, a member of the famous tobacco family, left a left estate valued at £1,200,000.

During the first half of June the first unit of the bunch of the Ryan Antelope Copper Mine treated 4,900 tons of ore averaging 32.8% copper. About 8 tons of concentrates were produced, assaying 50.0% copper, the total recovery being 82.8%.

Trade Commissioner in Nairobi has prepared a report on the market for selected cotton seed supplies in East Africa. It is available for inspection at the Department of Overseas Trade, 1 Queen Street, S.W.1, reference, 10 A (1926).

It has a white population of 850. According to the recent census which gave an Asiatic population of 605. There are 114 non-official Europeans resident in Arusha township, 89 Europeans in the Lushoto, and 205 Europeans in the Oldonyo-Mabibi area. In Tanga, Nanyuki, there are 205 Europeans.

As written in the *Nyeland Times*, says that the European in Nyasaland pays more per head in taxation than any three citizens of any other country in the world. He quotes the following figures in support of his statement: America £5.13s. 6d. per head; Germany, £7.0s. per head; Great Britain, £5.13s. 6d. per head; South Africa (European), £5.17s. 6d. per head; Nyasaland (European), £8.4s. 3d. (Asiatic) 2s. 1d. (Native) 1s. 1d.

TANGANYIKA'S £3,000,000 LOAN

The options are invited for a £3,000,000 loan to be repaid in the form of stock issued in 1944 and repayable at par on February 1st, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the British Treasury.

ON LEAVE?

DON'T HIRE A CAR

BELIEVE
(CASE OF MISERRED)

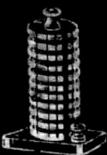
AND GIVE IT BACK TO US
WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED WITH IT

That is our famous Buy-Back Basis which gives you 100% and all the time less. You can have any make, model, size and the car insurance is all covered. Your Lease...

HOLIDAY CARS LTD.
49, OXFORD STREET, MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W.C.1

EAST AFRICA

BUX ALL YOUR RADIO FROM READY RADIO



46

H.F. CHOICE
Deluxe H.F. Choice
sufficiently strong
range 10 to 1000
metres.

£14.16



Ready Radio holds colossal stocks of
Radio Sets, Equipment and Components.
Your order can be supplied from stock.
There is no need for you to suffer the
inconvenience of delay; you need not
accept substitutes—if you send your
order to Ready Radio you know that you
will get what you order—immediately,
and that everything you order will be
new and in perfect condition.

Send for our Royal Radio Catalogue. A complete catalogued
of all Radio Sets, Speakers, Equipment, Components, & Accessories,
including everything needed by the subscriber. Price 1/- post free.



T. FUSE

Rated to blow at 100
m.f. extra bulbs obtainable separately.

Holder
Bulbs



13

BROOKMAN'S
CONDENSER

Particulars and dimensions
and light weight.

19075. 1908. 1909. 1916
1917. 1918.

Ready Radio

159 BOROUGH HIGH STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.1.

Telephone: Hol 8555 (X 3)
(Private Exchange)

Teleg. Readrid. Sedist.

DUOGRAM DIAL

Has double dial motion
Held Charge from 3
days to 10 days. 1 made
without moving hand from
dial.

Price 6/-

THE AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LIMITED

MOMBASA, KENYA, EAST AFRICA

Ships Repairs, Turning, Welding,
Casting, Forging and Engineering
Work of all kinds Executed.

Address: African Marine Co., Mombasa. Telephone: 51

O. Box 120, Mombasa.

SMITH, MACKenzie & CO., MOMBASA, KENYA

SMITH, MACKenzie & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA.

NAIRU, AMPALA, DALES, SAMIA,
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, KISIMI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED
Tel. MACKENZIE.

Teen million
men prefer
ANZORA

Teen million
men prefer
ANZORA.
ANZORA has teen million
men who prefer ANZORA—the cast have
it, for they find it keeps their hair
in order as nothing else can!
There are two kinds ANZORA
one is for men, the other
ANZORA HIGH, for dry scalp.
one will suit you exactly.
Be sure you get ANZORA.



MADE IN U.S.A. (Double
Action) Bottles of all Classes
Hairdressing Salve
ANZORA
MANUFACTURERS LTD.
London, N.W.

ANZORA

MASTERS THE HAIR

LOHIO (Angola)

Companhia Industrial do Lohio
Manufacture

Stevedores, Warehouses, Transit,
Forwarding and General Agents.

The Benguela Railway Company operates from the Lohio
border and beyond, and is prepared to open up traffic some time in April
to Matadi, where it is planned to connect with the
steamship services of Santos and Angola, and with
various ports of call, etc., via steamer and railroads.

LOHIO specializes in stevedoring, grain in equipped
hemp bags, hits and flour bags and despatch
of general merchandise.

Agents: - G. J. Leopold & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 3
29, Queen St. St. Helens, London, E.C. 3

There is News in the
Column Read it.

Read Column Read it.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Editor.

STEADY business has been passing in East African ports, at rather better prices.

Kenya

| | London graded | London graded | London graded | London graded |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A sizes | 44 od | 18s. od | 17s. od | 16s. od |
| B sizes | 44 od | 18s. od | 17s. od | 16s. od |
| C sizes | 44 od | 18s. od | 17s. od | 16s. od |
| Peat | 44 od | 18s. od | 17s. od | 16s. od |
| Ungraded | 44 od | 18s. od | 17s. od | 16s. od |
| <i>Uganda</i> | | | | |
| London graded | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| A sizes | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| B sizes | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| Leather | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| Ungraded | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| <i>Tanganyika</i> | | | | |
| London graded | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| A sizes | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| B sizes | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| Ungraded | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od | 32s. od |
| <i>Zanzibar</i> | | | | |
| London graded | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od |
| A sizes | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od |
| B sizes | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od |
| Ungraded | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od | 50s. od |

In port stores in East Africa collected on July 1st totalled 1,125 bags, compared with 830 bags of the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cotton.—There has been a slight improvement in the comparative quotations last year was £13. 5s.

Flax.—Woolfibres are steady at about 1d. per lb. for spot and 1d. per lb. for July shipment. (The comparative spot quotations last year was £11. 10s.)

Copper.—With East African at about 1d. per lb.

The comparative quotations last year was £12. 10s.

Cast iron.—Good business has been passing in East Africa at from 1d. to 1d. 6d. per lb. according to quality.

Steel.—Owing to little business passing, but nominally £1. 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotation

last year was £1. 5s. per ton.) These are little business passing in East Africa. Mozambique are quoted at 1d. 2s. 6d. per ton.

The comparative quotation last year was £1. 5s.

Sugar.—East African is quoted nominally at £13. 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £12. 7s. 6d.)

Tea.—There has been a further slight improvement in East African. No. 1 gold marks being steady at 1d. 16s.

for July September shipment. F. & Q. is quoted at 1d. 16s. (The comparative quotations in 1938 and 1920 were 1d. 15s. and 1d. 10s. 15s.)

EAST AFRICAN MAIS.

MAIS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar is at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

July 6 per cwt. "Sahay."

Maist for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 16 by the ss. "Weskerk" and on July 20 by the ss. "Hambo."

The second edition of "Swahili (Zanzibari) Grammar" by J. M. Green Pease, 2s. net, is now just 10s. 0d. published. Written by Mr. J. M. Green Pease, the book is of great value to all proceeding to East Africa, whether his official business, their responsibilities or visitors.

HOME TO EAST

100 FT. FURNISHED 3-BR. MONTGOMERY 1938. A beautifully furnished house with garden and garage. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. Telephone: Mild winter. 10 miles from Nairobi. Many facilities available, e.g. golf course, tennis, swimming pool, etc. Apartments, Powers, Esplanade, Nairobi, Kenya.

EAST AFRICA.

1931

TANZANYIA POSTAL ANOMALIES

From time to time we have referred to the need for speeding up in East African mail services. At present the mail to Mombasa is ill-handled. It is taken from Kilosa by the Central Railway, the distance to cover this leg in the journey varying from eight to twenty-one days, and this despite the fact that for at least six months the mail has been carried by caravans and in three or four days. It would be interesting to know why this facility for the saving of a minimum of more than a week is not utilised by the postal authorities.

EAST AFRICAN RAIL LINK.

The formal inauguration of the railway from Luanda to Stanley connecting the Benguela Railway with the S.A.C.C. go-trunk system and thus completing the Trans-African rail route, was celebrated at Beira on September 1st, in the Province of the Belgian Congo, and will be celebrated again on the anniversary of the founding of the Congo Free State on July 1st, 1908, two years ago.

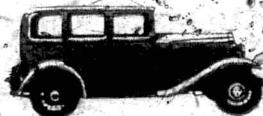
RHODESIA RAILWAYS.

Rhodesia Railways report that owing to reduction in traffic over part of the system there was a decrease of £10,770 in the first five months of the year compared with the same period in the previous year. The total revenue account for the month of September shows a deficit of £57,011. Unpaid wages of £10,220 which however is arrived at after taking into account a 10% deduction for income tax not yet required to be paid to a judicial decree amounting £10,752. This deficit has been allocated as to £192,701 to provide against and £380,120 to reserve, which now amounts to £1,324,973.

MOROGLAND RAILWAYS.

The gross income of the Mashonaland Railways increased during the year to 1 September last from £1,675,000 to £1,750,650, owing to the reduced rates which have been brought into operation. Net revenue for the year shows a loss of £30,132, compared with a profit of £243,550 during the previous twelve months.

THE 26 H.P. 6-CYLINDER VAUXHALL "VX"



East African
List Price
less than

*An English Car with an
East African Specification*

Just check over this budgeted specification:
ENGINES: air-cylinder overhead valve type; detachable flywheel; crankshaft, invar steel; special alloy pistons. R.A.C. rating 26.3 h.p.
LUBRICATION: full pressure automatic forced feed system. Special oil filter. Crankcase ventilation.
TRANSMISSION: 4-speed gearbox; cam and helix type. BRAKES: front semi-differential expanding 4-wheel brakes. Hand, independent, entirely operated on rear wheel. FRAME: Reinforced plate steel, with channels of exceptional width and depth. Front cross members and front wings 2 in. thick. Semi-alloy front shock absorbers. Wheelbase 8 ft. 11 in. Track 50 in. Ground clearance 4 in.
EVERY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, including leather upholstery, five tire wheels, bumpers, luggage carrier, tool kit, etc. Cost in East Africa less than £150.

Carry the above catalogue when enquiring.

The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Dar es Salaam.

Darts and Booksellers International Kenya. Agents and Distributors.

JULY 1917

EAST AFRICA

WHEN YOU REQUIRE
SCHOLASTIC SUPPLIES

At keen prices write to

A. BROWN & SONS LTD.

Manufacturing Stationers

Printers, Publishers

AND CONTRACTORS FOR THE CLASSES OF SCHOLASTIC MATERIALS TO EDUCATION AUTHORITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD

**FARRINGDON AVENUE
LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND**

Telegrams: "Saxifrage" London

Code in use: ABC of Stationery

Messrs. CHAMBERS & CO. LTD.

are pleasure to announce the appointment of

Mr. J. H. CHAMBERS, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.,

as their new Managing Director.

Kenya Colony
and for all requirements in Kenya Colony.

Inquiries and orders emanating from these territories should be sent to this office.

By ordering Chambers' Pencils you are supporting an African industry. No other pencil manufacturer is so exclusively East African Cedar. Therefore your pencil supplies should be manufactured by:

CHAMBERS & Co. Ltd., Stapleford, Notts.

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya
Run in conjunction.

PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA

P.O. Box 517. Telegrams: "Palace". Phone 216.

AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI

P.O. Box 911. Telegrams: "Avenue". Phone 71.

**THIS IS WORTH YOUR
CONSIDERATION.**

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi and deciding to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, will be allowed to offset their Accounts for accommodation, at the Hotel Avenue, providing they stay there within one week of leaving Mombasa or

Williams & Co. Ltd., ISMHAEL, KAMPALA.

ABC 5th and 6th Editions, Bentley's, Lieber's and Broomhall's

MOTORS LIMITED,
P.O. Box 290, KAMPALA, UGANDA.

Sole Dealers for the UGANDA PROTECTORATE (except the Eastern Province thereof) and THE BURORUA PROVINCE OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

CHEVROLET CARS & TRUCKS. G.M.C. TRUCKS. OLDSMOBILE CARS. VAUXHALL CARS.

Sole Distributors for UGANDA, KENYA and TANGANYIKA TERRITORY of
INDIA RUBBER, TYRES AND TIRES, HARRY BATTERIES, MESSENGER & CO. LTD., RESTOYL, SUPPORTING OILS

Sole Distributors for the UGANDA PROTECTORATE
ARIEL BICYCLES and MOTOR CYCLES

London Agents JOHN R. GILLIAT & CO., LTD., 12, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

FROM STANDARD
UNIT PLATES

**BRAITHWAITE
PRESSED
STEEL TANKS**

built up - IN ALL SIZES

Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tanks are built up in sections and riveted together. Braithwaite tanks are made of the best quality materials, with riveted construction. They are available in capacities ranging from 100 gallons to 10,000 gallons. Various sizes have been supplied. Features which have gained world-wide recognition are:

**BRAITHWAITE & CO.
ENGINEERS LIMITED**

36, BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, ENGLAND

Telephone: Victoria 8573. Telegrams: Bromkirk, Phone London.



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The S.S. "Lydia" which left London for East Africa on July 3, and is destined to leave Mombasa July 11, carries the following passengers:

Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Coleman
Mr. W. G. Cheeseman
Mr. C. Cooper
Mr. E. G. Coryton
Mr. T. Dinning
Mr. H. R. Dennis
Mr. W. H. Gill
Mr. H. J. Holder
Mr. W. Holland
Mr. A. S. C. Harvey
Mr. T. Lister
Mr. T. Lowell
Mr. Lawson
Mr. C. MacLennan
Mr. W. Bain
Mr. D. James
Mr. A. Paul
Mr. C. Porter
Mr. Reid
Mr. K. Rawlinson
Capt. Davis

Mombasa

Miss B. Adams
Mr. & Mrs. B. Bradie
Mr. G. Cleach
Mr. D. Birch
Mr. G. M. Bell
Miss A. A. Ross
Mr. A. G. Bain
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. H. Tripp
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cockayne
Mr. D. Darwall
Mrs. W. J. Darling
Mrs. J. C. De V.
Mr. L. G. Ford
Mr. A. T. Hopwood

Passengers marked with a dot join at Mombasa.
Passengers marked with a dot join at Tanga.

THE S.S. "Jean Laborde" which left Marseilles on June 16, carries the following passengers for Mombasa:

Mr. Max J. Adams
Mr. Dubois
Mr. Gilot
Mr. Joffreis
Mr. Paul Léon
Mr. L. S. B. Leakey
Mr. A. C. Manuel
Miss A. Merson

The S.S. "General Duchesne" which is leaving England for East Africa on July 16, carries the following passengers:

Mr. H. Bellierre
Mr. Elliott
Miss E. B. Davy
Mr. Loughmane

MS. VDMI COFFEE - STAR - 100 lbs. per sack, 100 lbs. per territory, to be sold by auction on August 1st, 1881, at fresh cost 80 acres of land, coffee, tea, &c., &c. Particulars apply.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The S.S. "General Duchesne" which arrived at Mombasa June 16, brought the following homeward passengers:

Mr. Stephen Daleman
Mr. Gibbons
Mr. J. P. Parker
Mr. Green
Mr. Impey
Mr. & Mrs. Kinnett
Mr. Liard
Mr. Monk
Mr. Morrissey
Mr. Muller

THE S.S. "Leconte de Lisle" which arrived in Mombasa on July 1, carries the following homeward passengers:

Mr. & Mrs. B. Adams
Mr. & Mrs. Beards
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Jones
Mr. J. J. Lester
Mr. D. O'Hearn
Mr. G. H. Hoboph
Miss A. M. Troxell
Miss G. E. Appleby
Miss A. R. D. Johnson
Miss Mary Swanson
Mr. A. K. Rice
Mr. P. L. Stimpson
Mr. L. Sharp
Mrs. R. Trumper
Miss G. White
Miss Mrs. P. Weiss
Miss C. Williams
Miss Vibes
Miss Vizier
Miss Vizier
Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith
Professor R. S. Troup
Miss W. G. Star Smith

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Mr. and Mrs. left Mombasa homewards
Miss O. leaves Marseilles for East Africa
Mastela left Mombasa homewards
Kangala arrived Bombay, July 7
Kangala left Mombasa for Bombay, India

CLAN-EELERMAN-HARRISON

Lorician left Suva for East Africa, July 3
Sir G. Barlow left Glasgow homewards, July 4

OPEN-AFRICA

Open-Africa arrived Liverpool homewards, June 26
Nataline left East London homewards, June 26
Berkerk left Marseilles homewards, June 26
Volkerk left Antwerp for East Africa, June 26
Grisdale left Durban for East Africa, June 26
Galbraith left Belga for East Africa, June 26

MESSAGES MARITIMES

Bernardin de St. Jean left Liverpool homewards, June 26
Imboth arrived Mombasa homewards
Grandmère arrived Mombasa homewards

UNION

Douglas Castle left Cape Town homewards, July 1
William Castle left Beira homewards, July 1
Eliza Gloucester Castle left Cape Town for Mombasa, July 1
Margaret Castle arrived Cape Town from East Africa, July 1

LINDEN

Linden left Cape Town homewards, July 1
Lindbergh left Cape Town homewards, July 1

Alma, Almack, and others, who are interested in the new African series of medicines, can be supplied with the best East African medicine, as well as certain medical, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical articles in the English and French languages.

EAST AFRICA

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA

GENERAL AGENTS
GENERAL MERCHANTS
STEAMSHIP CLEARING
FORWARDING AND EXPORT TRADES
EAST AND WEST ESTATE AGENTS
CONTRACTORS FOR CARGO AND FREIGHT TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSES FOR IMPORTS
LUGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED
A. J. MACKENZIE

THE AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA

Ships' Repairs, Turning, Welding,
Casting, Forging and Engineering
Work of all kinds Executed.

Cables: "Africa", Mombasa. Telephone: 11
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.
General Managers:
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Kilindini, Mombasa.

PERFORATED METAL

WOVEN WIRE

for all Screening, Grating, Fencing,
Sorting and Filtering Purposes.
Catalogues 126 and 1450 sent on application.

G. HARVEY & CO. LTD.
LONDON
WOOLWICH RD., LONDON S.E. 7



Super-Rosacometta
block machine for road
and street surfaces.

Two workers. 2 H.P.
300 metres daily.

"ROSACOMETTA" FOR ROAD WORK

Economy...
Duration...
Rapidity of
Execution.

PAVING ROSACOMETTA

One Rosacometta
block machine
can lay 300
metres of
paving blocks
in one day.

It can lay 1000
square metres of
paving blocks
in one day.

Best reference: Around the world during last 2 years.

Catalogue on application
CO. GEN. ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO, ITALY
Cable Address: Rosacometta, Milano.

10% more output!

"FERRY" Agricultural Spring Seat



increases working capacity by at least
10 per cent per day. It absorbs shock and vibrations
prevents fatigues and reduces
the tension of the back and legs.
The reaction and the kind of spring
which gives the best
comfort is the "FERRY"
spring. See our new
catalogue for full details.

HERBERT FERRY & SONS LTD.
REDDITCH
ENGLAND

Buy only guaranteed goods. Only the highest quality guaranteed advertising.

THE
KENYA and UGANDA
RAILWAYS and HARBOURS
Offer a wide variety of a wonderful country which appeals
TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

BRILLIANT
SCENERY of the
KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great
RIFT VALLEY
and LAKES District



Easy access to
MOUNT KENYA,
KILIMANJARO,
ELgon and
RICHENZORI.

Lake Victoria
and its MILE

Country information on altitudes, rainfall, average temperatures, climate and every form of produce and mineral will be given at any time. For further information apply to

Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Head Office, Nairobi, Kenya.

Settlements, Tourism
Hunting & Prospecting in
Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda & Nyasaland
Tanganyika, Zanzibar &c
Apply to the
Information Office
COCKSPUR STREET
LONDON S.W. 1
Telephone: REX 5-1250
S. W. 1
Cables: EQUATORIAL
Examiners

CP'10

CR
ROCK
DRILLS

Made at our
BLAEBURN
WORKS,
SCOTLAND.

By adopting the CP 10 you will obtain the maximum output with lowest upkeep costs and minimum consumption. Also you will save the time of the operators. It lightens labour. It is able to operate under the most severe conditions.



THE CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. LTD.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE, 66 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LIVERPOOL COFFEE
ASSOCIATION

Liverpool is the greatest Spot
Cotton Market in the World.

Members of this Association
offer Facilities for the Sale,
Purchase and Justice of
Every Grade of Cotton.

THE WORLD FOLLOWS LIVERPOOL COTTON QUOTATIONS DAILY.
Growers and Spinners should send their
Cotton to Liverpool.

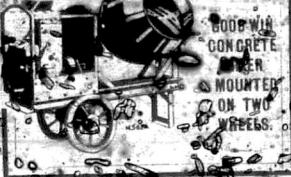
All information can be obtained from the

can't read all the news in one paper

UNION CASTLE LINE



Full
PARTICULARS
and DRAWINGS
of this mixer
will be sent by
air to you on receipt of
your address.



GOOD-WIN
CONCRETE
MIXER
MOUNTED
ON TWO
WHEELS.

The little mixer illustrated above, is suited for its portability, its efficiency and, above all, for the high quality of concrete it produces.

Adapted to all kinds of industrial mixing behind walls. The easy accessibility of the engine is also worthy of particular note.

Again, Goodwin efficiency guarantees economy.

STONEY-WEED
GRANITE
FINE
ROLLS,
BURGERS,
CONVEYORS,
ELEVATORS,
LGADERS,
etc.

GOOD-WIN

Winarsby & Co Ltd, Leek, Eng.

Atlanta, Uganda and Tanganyika.

J. W. LLOYD JONES LTD, P.O. Box 86, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Portuguese: F. M. COAL, P.O. Box 89, Lourenço Marques.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.
Head Office—10 Church Street, London, E.C. 4.
End Agency—126, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Agents at Southampton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Durban, and Mafikeng, Johannesburg, and Johannesburg.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION
ST HELENA & MURITIA

REGULAR SERVICES TO EAST AFRICA

From Indian port and Suez Canal.

Vessel
"Mantuly Castle"

"Llandaff Castle"

Sept. 10
Ballina, Ireland

Telephone



The most durable

manufactured

British Open

Campionship

2021 again won

with a Spalding

Ball. The winner

also played

Spalding Cushion

Neck Irons.

KRO ELITE

GOLF BALL

SPALDING & BROS. LTD., Export Dept.
78, Charing Cross Road, E.C. 2.

This is not an advertisement. Read them.



When Germs are Reduced

TEETH WHITEN

33 Shades in 3 Days

contains 20% Hydrogen Peroxide, which bleaches teeth. It is safe, painless, and effective. The KOLYNOS Dry Brush Technique is a unique way of scaling the teeth. This technique is highly regarded by dentists and dentists. The KOLYNOS acidic foam gets into the pores of the enamel and the fluoride coating neutralizes and strengthens the enamel. After a short time, the teeth are whitened. The KOLYNOS Whitening Cream is a special formula that contains 20% Hydrogen Peroxide, which bleaches teeth. It is safe, painless, and effective. The KOLYNOS Dry Brush Technique is a unique way of scaling the teeth. This technique is highly regarded by dentists and dentists.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM